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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. Cooperative Housing Foundation

(Special; 1999)



I. Introduction

a) The mission of Cooperative Foundation also known as CHF International is to be a catalyst for long-lasting positive change in low- and moderate-income communities around the world, helping them to improve their social, economic and environmental conditions.

b) Action: CHF International is successful because it brings together the people, organizations and resources necessary to ensure steady, sustainable change. Our programs ensure that individuals, families and communities:

- Begin to participate in the decisions that impact their lives
- Learn to work together to solve their own problems
- Are provided with the tools and skills needed to escape from the bonds of poverty
- Form productive partnerships that will sustain the cycle of progress
- Develop confidence in their ability to create a brighter, more prosperous future.

CHF International's constitution, affiliations, and programs have not changed in any manner that has had an impact on the CHF International's mission or programmatic design.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

a) CHF International's contribution to the United Nations Economic and Social Council: While CHF International has worked closely with a number of United Nations agencies, CHF has not participated directly with the Economic and Social Council, including its subsidiary bodies, due to the following factors:

- CHF International has not received regular notices of conferences, workshops, or other related Economic and Social Council activities.
- CHF International has been extremely active in developing and expanding its activities in the Middle East, the Americas, Asia, and Europe and the Caucasus. We have almost doubled in size over the course of the last several years.

b) CHF International's cooperation with other United Nations Agencies or other international bodies besides the United Nations Economic and Social Council: CHF International has worked with a number of United Nations agencies and other international agencies, including:

- CHF International received funding from the United Nations Slum Upgrading Facility, along with United States Agency for International Development, for its joint venture with HFC Bank (Ghana) to establish the Bofo Microfinance Services Ltd. Bofo Microfinance Services Ltd.'s mission is to extend services to low- and moderate-income Ghanaian households and lend "a helping hand" in their pursuit of shelter, business, education, and other opportunities.
- Since 2004, CHF has been a leading provider of humanitarian assistance programs in the West Bank and Gaza which provide critical services for thousands of unemployed, vulnerable

families. CHF continues to implement the largest food-for-work and food-for-training program in the region, funded by the United Nations World Food Program. CHF's work covers the entire Gaza Strip and three major governorates of the West Bank. The program provides gainful employment, viable job skills trainings and much needed food aid and has assisted over 22,000 families, or around 150,000 people.

- Funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), CHF is implementing a \$340,000 shelter and housing program in Darfur, Sudan.
- Following the earthquake in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provided funding for CHF to construct 435 shelter kits and tool kits to construct durable, semi-permanent shelters for families before the onset of the rainy season. This grant was awarded after CHF successfully completed the construction of more than 1,100 transitional shelters with a grant from the United States Agency of International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).
- CHF International is represented on the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Housing and Urban Management Advisory Network (HUMAN). CHF, through HUMAN, advises UNECE on housing policy, research, and programs, including for all of Europe and North America.

c) CHF International's Contribution towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals:

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Ethiopia- Generating Employment and Building Independence (GEBI): The program strategy focuses on sustainable development, including an emphasis on adding value to the full range of agricultural and non-farm products, and exploring the role of markets and marketing in supporting household income. GEBI is targeting 71,500 chronically food-insecure people in seven districts, to increase their self-reliance and improve their access to diverse sources of revenue.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Lebanon/Yemen-Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services in the Middle East and North Africa (ACCESS-MENA): ACCESS-MENA is a four-year program that specifically aims to decrease the number of young children working and increase their numbers in school. To date, ACCESS-MENA has reached: > 3,737 children in Lebanon; > 1,412 children in Yemen.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Montenegro- Community Revitalization through Democratic Action (CRDA): "Roditelji za Ucenike", an NGO in Montenegro, was approached by a group of local artisans who were searching for assistance with organizing and promoting their crafts. The NGO appealed to CHF for assistance. The collaborative program was able to organize the first ever souvenir and handicrafts fair, implemented in Kolasin in 2005.

Colombia/Iraq/Serbia-Women's Involvement in Local Leadership (WILL): This research program was designed to examine the factors believed to contribute to the cultivation of sustainable and credible women's leadership at the local level in conflict-affected communities in Colombia, Iraq and Serbia.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Kenya-Local Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS- Grants Management (LPATH-GM): Working with over 30 local partner organizations, we are improving their technical capacity, to ensure they understand and apply best practices when offering prevention, treatment, and care services to their communities.

Rwanda-Community HIV/AIDS Mobilization Program (CHAMP): This community-based program aims to revitalize AIDS activism by building a powerful community based movement bridging HIV/AIDS, human rights, and struggles for social and economic justice, and promoting equitable access to available services.

Ethiopia-Generating Employment and Building Independence (GEBI): CHF is engaging in HIV/AIDS prevention and education activities to raise community awareness, reduce social stigma, and assist local organizations in carrying out HIV/AIDS services. GEBI is targeting the most at-risk groups and people living with HIV and AIDS through health education activities that are disseminating knowledge about transmission, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

Honduras-Sustainable Improvements to Family Health (SIFH): CHF provided grant funds to 43 government offices to increase the effectiveness of Honduras' primary programs in reproductive health and child survival, infectious disease, health reform, and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. Our work furthered Honduras' vaccine, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis campaigns through the coordination of workshops for officials, nurses, doctors and community leaders, and through the procurement of better equipment for rural clinics and hospitals.

Sudan-Livelihoods and Income Revitalization for Mundri (LIRIM): CHF is working with the New Sudan Women's Federation (NSWF) to build their organizational capacity to expand current activities, including HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. Poverty stricken internally displaced persons (IDPs) who lack basic amenities are now organizing regular meetings to hold HIV/AIDS awareness activities.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Sudan- Berkeley-Darfur Fuel-Efficient Stoves (BDS): In collaboration with the Berkeley National Laboratory CHF has been working to deliver the new Berkeley-Darfur stoves, to the displaced persons of the Sudan. The new stoves are approximately 75% more fuel-efficient than the traditional clay stoves. The distribution of these stoves will greatly reduce the amount of fuelwood used for cooking.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Serbia- Software Development and Support (SDS): This program is a strategic business unit tasked with providing technology solutions to assist the core activities and support the values of the organization. Presently, the SDS unit is responsible for developing and supporting software for CHF International, as well as other clients. Two of SDS's successful enterprises are Web-PRS and Web-Abacus.

Web-based Project Reporting System (Web-PRS): Web-PRS is an extensive information management and reporting system that has been designed to give stakeholders a practical way to track the progress of a broad-based and far-reaching program, like the Community Action Program (CAP) in Iraq. Web-PRS provides a transparent way for implementers and donors to monitor the immediate as well as long-term impact of development programs worldwide.

Web-Abacus: Web-Abacus is a comprehensive Online Loan Portfolio Management System. Web-Abacus is flexible enough to be configured to each individual Microfinance Institution (MFI), and can therefore also grow with the institution. This tool facilitates the day-to-day management of microfinance operations in different programs around the globe, allowing for the effective management of different products and portfolios, while providing the flexibility to generate individual and consolidated reports across all programs.

2. Cross-Cultural Solutions (Special; 2003)

I. Introduction

Cross-Cultural Solutions (CCS) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) international volunteer organization founded in 1995 and registered in New Rochelle, New York. CCS operates short-term volunteer programs in 12 countries and 19 program locations, which include Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru, Brazil, the Russian Federation, China, India, Thailand, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania, Ghana, and South Africa. The mission of CCS is to operate volunteer programs around the world in partnership with sustainable community initiatives, bringing people together to work side-by-side while sharing perspectives and fostering cultural understanding. We are an international not-for-profit organization with no political or religious affiliations. The vision of CCS is a world where people value cultures different from their own, are aware of global issues, and are empowered to effect positive change. The values of CCS are shared humanity, respect, and integrity.

Since 1 January 2003, Cross-Cultural Solutions programs have expanded to include the following countries: South Africa, Morocco, and Guatemala. CCS has also expanded offices into the following countries: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, and Australia. CCS has a partnership with CARE, as well as several Corporate Partnerships and University Partnerships that enable these groups to send staff and students to volunteer internationally. CCS has provided volunteer experiences for groups such as Girl Scouts and has collaborated on travel industry developments such as Travelocity's Travel for Good campaign. CCS has been featured on such media

outlets as Time, CNN, Today, New York Times, and Newsweek, and has received awards for video production in travel and internet marketing categories. CCS strives to promote global awareness and volunteerism within these partner industries, as well as within our staff. CCS offers one-week Insight Abroad opportunities to all staff members worldwide. CCS also supports global volunteerism in low-income communities, and has donated 4 programs year-to-date to Summer Search, a national program that challenges low-income high school students to develop character and leadership.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

October 2006: NGO DPI Conference (New York, NY) Conference Attendee

2004: Conference on Indigenous Issues (New York, NY) Conference Attendee

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

- **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger & Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:** Cross-Cultural Solutions sent volunteers to 12 countries in Asia, Europe, the Americas and Africa to work with communities in need of support in education and basic needs. CCS volunteers contributed by working in classrooms teaching English to children, working in day care centers for low-income families and helping at homes for the disabled and elderly. In specific placements volunteers work in soup kitchens and provide nutritional guidance (a) 2003: 1,308 volunteers; (b) 2004: 1,983 volunteers; (c) 2005: 2,217 volunteers and (d) 2006: 3,272 volunteers.
- **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:** Approximately 80% of our volunteers are women and the values of our organization promote empowerment. CCS volunteer work side-by-side with local people on community led initiatives to empower women in Brazil, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Peru, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases:** CCS provided volunteers to organizations, orphanages and clinics in Brazil, Costa Rica, the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa and Thailand to help those who are infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. Volunteers assisted with campaigns, outreach and providing basic needs. CCS facilitates volunteer preparation, ensuring that immunizations are discussed and that volunteers gain further awareness of such diseases.
- **Goal 8: Develop a partnership for global development:** Cross-Cultural Solutions has partnered with the Brookings Institution to collaborate on an initiative to double the number of international volunteers from the United States of America by 2010. Cross-Cultural Solutions is providing support to initiatives such as best practices in the field of international volunteerism, the introduction of a bill to congress to provide fellowships to volunteers who otherwise could not afford it and fall into the category of low-income and data for a longitudinal study of the effects of international volunteerism on the communities and the volunteers.

- **Activities in Support of Global Principles:** CCS hosts Global Summits, which allow our staff members from 16 countries, alumni, prospective volunteers, and friends to reconnect and share best practices and principles to further our mission, vision, and values.

3. Focus on the Family Association (Canada)

(Special; 2003)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and Purposes

Focus on the Family Canada exists to provide a voice for all Canadian families on issues affecting family rights and independence. Focus on the Family Canada, an organization founded on the Judeo-Christian principles of society, believes that both families and individuals have the right to choose their own destiny. As such, the organization provides educational resources that relate to economic and social rights of families in Canada and serves as a national advocate for those rights. Focus on the Family Canada is also an advocate for the dignity of the human person and the right of individuals to choose their own destiny in terms of educational, economic and social rights.

ii. Significant Changes

In February 2006 Focus on the Family Canada launched a policy research division called the Institute of Marriage and Family Canada with a focus on research on family related issues.

Part II. Contribution of Focus on the Family (Canada) Association to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

April 2003 — Focus on the Family Canada submitted a report, *Securing our Children's Future*, to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Office of the High Commission on Human Rights in response to the Canadian government's report on its adherence to the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

10-13 May 2003 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada participated in the Preparatory Conference for the World Summit on the Family in Curitiba, Brazil.

10-13 June 2003 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada participated in the pre-sessional meeting in Geneva with the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child in its consideration of the Canadian government's report.

19 September 2003 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada participated in the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child Day of Discussion on the Rights of Indigenous Children in Geneva.

15 September-3 October 2003 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada attended the Thirty-fourth session of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva and distributed two additional reports responding to the Canadian government's report on its adherence to the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

- a. *Caring for the Children of Canada: Supplementary Report Prepared for the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child in Support of Canada's Section 43 Defence of the use of Reasonable Force.*
- b. *Put Children First: Marriage and Family in Canada: Supplementary Report Prepared for the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.*

November 2003 — Submitted a written report to the Canadian government providing input for Canada's Fifth Report on its implementation of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*.

1-12 March 2004 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada participated in the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in New York and released a report, *Gender Analysis and Development: Bringing Men and Boys into the Picture*.

29-30 November 2004 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada participated in the Doha International Conference for the Family in Doha, Qatar which was welcomed by the General Assembly in its Resolution 58/15 (15 December 2003),

March 2005 — Focus on the Family Canada co-sponsored a briefing on religious freedom at the delegates Dining Room at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

March 2005 — Focus on the Family Canada submitted a report to the United Nations Secretary General's Study on the Violence Against Children, *Benefiting Children through the Family and Law: An Overview of Corporal Punishment in Canada*.

19-23 June 2006 — A representative of Focus on the Family Canada attended the World Urban Forum III side event sponsored by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Vancouver, Canada.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

On 3 December 2003, Focus on the Family Canada took the initiative to launch the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family (IYF+10) in Canada. A press conference was held with in Ottawa, Canada with participation from Ms. Najet Karaboni, Senior Interregional Advisor and

UN-NGO-IRENE project Coordinator with the NGO section/Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

iii. Initiatives undertaken by Focus on the Family Canada in support of internationally agreed development goals and global principles

Recognizing the positive contribution strong healthy families make towards reducing poverty, improving educational attainment, providing safe environments and encouraging healthy outcomes, Focus on the Family Canada continues to research and advocate for policies and behaviours that lead to strong healthy families in Canada and, through our global affiliations, around the world. This has been accomplished through public awareness campaigns, appearances before government committees, educational programs, events and resources aimed at parents, and through our radio broadcasts and web sites.

Focus on the Family Canada trained over 1000 parents to more effectively discuss the issue of illicit drugs with their children through its *How to Drug Proof Your Kids* program.

Focus on the Family Canada advocated for tougher national measures to combat child sexual abuse that occurs through on-line activities and so called "sex-tourism", including raising the age of sexual consent from 14 to at least 16 years of age.

Focus on the Family Canada has appreciated the opportunity to contribute to and cooperate with the United Nations and looks forward to such opportunities in the future.

4. International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists

(Special; 1995)

PART I. Introduction

i. AIMS AND PURPOSES:

The International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists was created in 1969 as a membership association of Jewish lawyers and jurists. Its principal purpose is to contribute to the establishment of an international legal order based on the rule of law in relations among all nations and to promote respect for human rights and the equal right of all peoples and States to live together in peace. The IAJLJ also studies problems and presents issues of particular interest to Jewish communities and the state of Israel. It is thus mainly composed of Jewish members, while also being open to all lawyers and jurists who identify with its objects, irrespective of belief, creed, or any other distinction whatever. Its current membership comprises lawyers and jurists in countries throughout the world, whether at the bar, on the bench, as judicial officials, legal advisers and academics.

The IAJLJ enjoys special consultative status, granted to it in August 1995.

PART II- Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participating in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary...

During the reporting period one or more permanent representatives of the IAJLJ have personally attended or closely followed proceedings of Social and Economic Council at the Geneva sessions of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), and the Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and later the newly established Human Rights Council (HRC) as well as meetings of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The IAJLJ's participation featured, *inter alia*, the following statements by its representatives at the UNCHR and later at the HRC, during the period under review:

Written Statement, submitted on 9 February 2003 at the 59th session of the UNCHR, on agenda item No. 6 - Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Intolerance.

Oral Statement, delivered on 28 March 2003, at the 59th session of the UNCHR, on agenda item No. 8 — Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine.

Oral Statement delivered on 9 April 2003 at the 59th session of the UNCHR, on agenda item No. 11 — Civil and political rights (e) — Religious intolerance.

Written statement submitted at the 60th session of the UNCHR, 15 March-23rd April 2004 on item 6 of the provisional agenda.

Statement delivered on 21 March 2005, at the 61th session of the UNCHR, on item 6 of the Agenda — Racism, Racial Discrimination and Defamation in relation to Defamation of Religions and global efforts to combat Racism

Statement delivered on 23 March 2005, at the 61th session of the UNCHR, on item 8 of the Agenda related to the Question of the Violation of Human Rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

On March 8, 2006, the IAJLJ replied to the request of the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and submitted its written statement regarding the resolution presented by the President of the General Assembly on the creation of the proposed HRC to replace the UNCHR

The IAJLJ submitted on 31 October 2006, a comprehensive statement in response to a direct request of the Commission of Inquiry on Lebanon (dated 22 September 2006) established by the HRC

Statement, delivered on 1 December 2006, at the 3rd session of the HRC.

During 2006, the IAJLJ increased its coverage of meetings in United Nations Headquarters in New York and representatives attended the following meetings: 26 April, Holocaust and Genocide Film

Series, jointly organized by the United Nation's Department for Public Information and the Simon Wiesenthal Center's New York Tolerance Center; 26-27 April, Committee on Information; 28 April, Meeting of the Disarmament Commission; 13 May, Briefing—Holocaust Awareness and Prevention of Genocide, part of the *Holocaust and the United Nations* Outreach Program; 22 May, 294th Meeting of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP); 8 June, Briefing—Update on the Human Rights Council; 16 August, Briefing—General International Disability Caucus Briefing with Special Focus on the Situation of People with Disabilities in Lebanon and Palestine, hosted by the Arab Organization of Disabled People*; 17 August, Draft Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities - Eighth Session; 4 October, 296th Meeting of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; 16 October, Sixth Committee meeting on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism; 19 October, Third Committee Meeting on the Report of the Special Rapporteur John Dugard on the situation of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; 20 October, Second Committee Meeting on Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the Occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources; 20 October, Third Committee Meeting on the situation of human rights in the Sudan; 23 October, First Committee Meeting on The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East; 25 October, Third Committee, Discussion with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food; 27 October, Third Committee, Human Rights Questions; 31 October, Fourth Committee, United Nations Relief and Works Agency; Third Committee, 1 November; Fourth Committee, 6 November, Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories—General debate; Special Political and Decolonization Committee, 7-8 November; Special Political and Decolonization Committee, 7 November, Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories; General Assembly, Plenary, 10 November, Report of the Human Rights Council; Third Committee, 10 November, Report of the Human Rights Council (meetings marked with an asterisk, attended solely for information purposes to record demonstrably false, defamatory and propagandistic assertions for subsequent refutation as necessary and appropriate). In addition, the IAJLJ New York representative attends monthly meetings of United Nations officials with a selected number of representatives of Jewish organizations affiliated with the United Nations. Some examples of past meetings: Edward Mortimer, Director of Communication in the office of Secretary General Kofi Annan (6 December 2006) and Juan Carlos Brandt, Chief of NGO's Section in Department of Public Information (4 October 2006).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies: The IAJLJ met the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights (AHC), Mr. Bertrand Ramcharan, regarding the question of *Measures to Combat anti-Semitism*, on 15 January and 8 June 2004, in Geneva, Switzerland, and a written recommendation was submitted by the IAJLJ to the office of the AHC.

iii) Activities in support of Global Principles: During the review period, the IAJLJ was involved in several issues relating to combating Antisemitism and other forms of racism. Such activities included: correspondence with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation regarding investigation initiated by Moscow prosecutors, into the false and libelous allegation concerning a 16th century code

of ancient Jewish religious laws, incites national and religious hatred (2005); Resolution by the IAJLJ, submitted to the Secretary General, dealing with the statement publicly made by the Iranian President, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on 26 October 2005, that Israel should be wiped off the map (2005); Statement Concerning the Prosecution of David Irving, a notorious Holocaust denier, in Austria (2006); Preparing and initiating an internationally disseminated paper, submitted to major United Nations organs and world media, calling to the referral of Iranian President Ahmadinejad on the charge of Incitement to commit genocide (2006); Initiating and sponsoring an independent research document that compiled and recorded the names and representative personal stories of colleagues who lost their profession, their life work and, in many cases — their lives, during the Holocaust in Hungary (2006).

Additionally, the IAJLJ holds annual international conferences and issues a quarterly periodical entitled JUSTICE, which is distributed to all its members worldwide, as well as to diplomats, members of national legislatures, to legal libraries, to United Nations bodies and to many NGOs. JUSTICE also appears on the IAJLJ website. At its conferences and in its publication, the IAJLJ regularly features legal issues considered by United Nations organs as well as human rights and humanitarian law related themes. Statements made by representatives of the IAJLJ as observers attending United Nations bodies are often published and discussed in issues of JUSTICE. Articles appearing in JUSTICE during the reported period include, inter alia, the following:

The Role of a Supreme Court in a Democracy and the Fight against Terrorism, by President of the Supreme Court of Israel, Prof. Aharon Barak; *International Terrorism: An Israeli and a Jewish Perspective*, by former head of Israeli Mosad, Mr. Efraim Halevy; *Respecting Human Rights in the War against Terror: The American Perspective* by Prof. Ruth Wedgwood; *"We Must Gear Up to Win the War against the Terrorist Threat"* by Minister of Justice of France, Mr. Dominique Perben; *Human Rights and the New Anti-Jewishness*, by Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada Prof. Irwin Cotler; *The Role of a Judge in a Democracy*, by President of the Supreme Court of Israel, Prof. Aharon Barak; *The Exposure of the Free World to Terrorism Motivated International Litigation*, by the Israeli Minister of Justice, Mr. Joseph Lapid; *Are There Viable Solutions to the Palestinian Refugee Problem?* By Prof. Ruth Lapidoth; *The Use of the Claim of Israel as a War Zone for not Returning Abducted Children under the Hague Convention*, by Irit Kohn; *Can Nazi War Criminals Be Prosecuted in the 21st Century?* by Efraim Zuroff; *Human Rights Enforcement in Israel* by Asher Maoz; *France and the fight against anti-Semitism*, by French ambassador to Israel Gérard Araud; *Britain and the fight against anti-Semitism*, British ambassador to Israel Simon McDonald; *Law, Rights and the French Experience*, by Yves Bot; *The Belgian Law of Universal Jurisdiction Put to the Test*, by Michèle Hirsch and Nathalie Kumps.

5. International Rescue Committee

(Special; 1999)

Part I: Introduction

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is a global humanitarian aid organization that serves refugees and communities victimized by oppression or violent conflict worldwide. Founded in 1933, the IRC is committed to freedom, human dignity, and self-reliance. This commitment is expressed in our efforts in emergency relief, protection of human rights, post-conflict development, resettlement assistance, and advocacy. For more than 75 years, the IRC has been a leader in humanitarian relief. IRC mobilizes quickly in crises bringing sustained support to regions torn apart by violence and deprivation. IRC provides a new start in the United States for resettled refugees and advocates on behalf of the displaced, addressing the root causes of violence and standing up for the world's most vulnerable populations.

IRC headquarters are based in New York, Washington DC, London, Brussels, and Geneva, Switzerland. IRC's resettlement programs stretch across the United States of America in 14 States and 17 cities. Currently, IRC's field offices are in the following regions of the world: African Great Lakes, Asia, Caucasus, Horn of Africa, Middle East, South America, and West Africa.

IRC currently employs 9,000 staff worldwide most of whom are refugees, Internally Displaced Persons or nationals of the countries we work in.

IRC builds on our decades of experience in delivering aid and development assistance to war-torn societies to ensure that our work is effective as possible. IRC programs span life-saving interventions during crisis to longer-term reconstruction after conflict. IRC has a range of program interventions that assist war-affected individuals and families survive a crisis with dignity and rebuild their lives and communities by promoting social cohesion and strengthening key institutions of governance. Typically, IRC works with conflict-affected communities for a minimum of ten years, assisting them in recognizing and promoting rights, opening up participation for all groups, and building strong partnerships and sustainable capacity for lasting peace and stability.

IRC maintains the capacity to respond rapidly to complex humanitarian emergencies — quickly mobilizing resources to ensure skilled teams arrive early in a crisis and start delivering vital programs. As the situation stabilizes, IRC moves into partnership with local civil society groups, government institutions, and commerce to assist in return, reintegration and reconstruction. This field mobilization capacity is backed up with in-depth technical expertise, a robust global management structure, and effective advocacy. Some highlights of IRC's response capacity include:

- 17-member Emergency Response Team, able to immediately mobilize key personnel in times of crisis so that the life-saving needs of displaced and war-affected populations are met quickly
- Roster of skilled technical and managerial staff, able to be deployed quickly to back up the Emergency Response Team and provide additional response capacity

- Logistics structure, with a central Logistics team and a regional hub based in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, able to support field logistics staff in getting programs established and running smoothly
- Wide range of in-house expert technical assistance, able to support field programs in initial emergency, protracted emergency, and post-conflict development phases, providing access to advice on health, child and youth protection and development, alleviation of gender-based violence, governance and rights, and economic recovery and development
- Commitment to learning and improvement, with a specialized Research, Evaluation & Learning unit focused on support in monitoring and evaluation, and a Post-Conflict Development Initiative, analyzing the changing dynamics of international community engagement with post-conflict societies and supporting the strategic development of IRC programs
- Commitment to staying the course with war-affected societies, working alongside and strengthening local capacity from emergency to the threshold of longer-term development, peace and stability

Part II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The work of the IRC is closely aligned with the mandate, objectives, and priorities of the United Nations and interacts with many domains within the United Nations system. This includes working with United Nations funds, specialized agencies, and programs in humanitarian operations and seeks to influence the work of member states of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Security Council, through participation in major conferences, consultations, and other United Nations meetings.

As a result of the increasing convergence and compatibility of IRC's mandate with the mission of the United Nations, in the summer of 2005, IRC created a new staff advocacy position, Director of Humanitarian Affairs and United Nations Liaison, that is devoted to collaborating with the United Nations on many shared concerns and issues related to humanitarian situations and topics of global peace and security. This position is now an ongoing function within IRC's advocacy efforts and an integral part of several NGO networks and campaigns that collaborate with the United Nations on various situations of armed conflict, political emergencies, and disasters.

IRC participated in a number of United Nations consultation processes, conferences, meetings and panels related to UN-Civil Society interests as well as ECOSOC conferences and its subsidiary bodies. IRC has met personally with the United Nations' Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland on Uganda and Democratic Republic of the Congo and with Sir John Holmes on Iraq refugees and Darfur to advocate on behalf of populations in extremis. IRC has met on a couple of occasions with Secretary General Kofi Annan advocating on behalf of Darfur and Secretary General Ban Ki-moon related to the Sudan and the creation of an African Union – United Nations Hybrid Force.

IRC participates on the NGO Working Group on the Security Council together with representatives of other NGOs and meets regularly with Security Council Ambassadors and senior United Nations officials. IRC participated in informal meetings and formal consultations and Arria-

style meetings related to Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, related to the Protection of Civilians in Conflict, the crisis in Darfur, Resolution 1663 on Northern Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the renewal of MONUC's mandate.

IRC participates in weekly meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), chaired by the office of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. Similar meetings are held in Geneva, Switzerland with International Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR), an alliance of humanitarian aid and relief organizations. Over the past several years, IRC participated and co-chaired InterAction's Disaster Response Committee and the Humanitarian Policy and Practice Committee and regularly contributes to this forum.

On numerous occasions, IRC held meetings with representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations specialized agencies, and Member States both in New York, United States and Geneva, Switzerland in an effort to improve the humanitarian response for specific crises.

IRC is also actively engaged in the process of humanitarian reform at the United Nations. IRC collaborates with the Humanitarian Reform Unit (based in Geneva, Switzerland) and also contributes staff time to the Global Cluster Working Group in the cluster activity groups of Health, Water/Sanitation, Child Protection, Protection, Camp Coordination & Camp Management, and Education. IRC also contributes one of our Trustees to the United Nations' Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) Advisory Board. IRC also convenes an internal working group to coordinate and synchronize its diverse efforts in supporting Humanitarian Reform. IRC published a Commentary in InterAction's Monday Developments October 2005 issue criticizing the role-out of the Cluster Approach. Between 10-20 February 2006, IRC participated in the United Nations IASC's Real-Time Evaluation of the implementation of the Cluster Approach during the South Asia Earthquake in Pakistan.

IRC also hosts and chairs the Sudan NGO Working Group which is involved in liaison and advocacy activities between the United Nations Security Council and 19 NGOs based in New York, United States. IRC is also a member of the Northern Uganda Working Group, Democratic Republic of Congo Working Group, and the newly-formed Iraq Working Group. These effective NGO networks have the responsibility to influence policy decision and liaison with the United Nations Security Council and its member states.

IRC is also an active member of the UNHCR Partnerships Working Group hosted by InterAction. IRC participates as a delegate member with the InterAction Delegation to UNHCR's Executive Committee and regularly attends Annual NGO Consultations in Geneva, Switzerland, each year. IRC hosted on-site presentations by UNHCR's High Commissioner, Antonio Guterres, in 2006 and again in 2007.



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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. International Real Estate Federation (Special; 1995)

FIABCI is the International Real Estate Federation formed in 1948 based in Paris, France, also maintaining a sub-secretariat office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. FIABCI is a worldwide network open to all professionals, in all disciplines, involved in the real estate property industry. FIABCI operates chapters in 65 countries, embracing over 3,200 individual and company members, 25 academic members, and 100 national associations with over 1.5 million individual real estate professionals globally. Since 1954, our Federation has played a significant role representing the real estate industry at the United Nations. FIABCI maintains its Special Consultative Status with The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and now represents the United Nations Economic Commissions in all five of its worldwide regions. In cooperation with the HABITAT Agenda and the committee on Human Settlements, FIABCI addresses housing, social and environmental issues as a means of aiding the United Nations in its efforts to provide society with optimal solutions for its needs.

FIABCI promotes the United Nations through its newsletter, FIABCI Press, through brochures and articles published in eleven languages, and through website hyper-links. United Nations activities were highlighted at the four annual FIABCI World Congresses held in May of each year Oslo, Norway (2001), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (29-31 May 2002), Berlin, Germany (25-30 May 2003) and Houston, Texas, United States of America (24-29 May 2004).

In addition, regional meetings were organized and held in:

(a) Montevideo, Uruguay (19-21 September 2002); (b) Sao Paulo, Brazil (24-27 August 2003); (c) Taichung City, Taiwan Province of China (24-27 September 2003); (d) Porto, Portugal, FIABCI's European Study Days, (3-5 October 2002); (e) Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, FIABCI's European Congress, (30 September-2 October 2004).

The meetings covered topics relevant to sustainable urban and rural development, including the environment and legal issues, housing for the elderly, affordable housing, governance, slum settlements and private property rights. All meetings included professional panels and educational programs covering all aspects of the global real estate industry. All meetings provided simultaneous translations into the five official FIABCI languages.

Our FIABCI representatives and delegates have actively participated at all United Nations Conferences and Forums dealing with real estate issues. FIABCI members have recently attended and participated in the following international programs: Task Force 8, "How to Improve the Lives of 100 Million Slum Dwellers", by appointment of The Secretary General, Kofi Annan; The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa; The United Nations Crime Congress in Bangkok, Thailand; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) "Private Property Rights For The Poor" held in Rome, Italy, and the World Urban Forum 2004 in Barcelona, Spain: attendance by Mr. Eychner at the second World Urban Forum of United Nations Habitat 13-17 September 2004 in Barcelona, Spain. FIABCI member Mr. Enrico Campagnoli gave a speech at that Forum. Both Messrs. Eychner and Campagnoli represented FIABCI in its capacity as special consultant to the United Nations on real property matters.

FIABCI members spoke and participated in numerous panels and programs with the United Nations, including World HABITAT Day 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Mr. Eychner gave a speech on 4 October 2004 in New York City for the Annual United Nations World Habitat Day regarding FIABCI and the Global Housing Foundation.

Mr. Eychner attended the Economic and Social Council meetings in New York City from November 2004 to May 2005, in his capacity as permanent FIABCI representative to the Economic and Social Council in New York City.

The United Nations Habitat Commission recognized our Federation's work in Brussels in 2003 by rewarding the prestigious "Scroll of Honour" to our FIABCI Honorary Deputy World President, Mr. E. Rene Frank, for his "dedication to low-cost housing as a leading member of FIABCI (the International Real Estate Federation)." Mr. Frank, together with our Federation, established the Global Housing Foundation, which works to improve slum settlements. The Global Housing Foundation's first project began in Managua, Nicaragua. The scope of the Foundation work is being expanded now to other Central American countries; a project is also under study for housing improvements along the Tsunami affected coast of Sri Lanka.

The FIABCI United Nations representative maintains membership in the NGO committee on Human Settlements, which continues to monitor and work with the agenda of the United Nations Habitat office. FIABCI members have recently held both the office of President and the office of Treasurer on the committee.

2. International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade (Special; 2003)

PART I Introduction

i. The Objects of this organization shall be to stimulate in all countries a public opinion favourable to permanent peace and prosperity for all peoples, through the progressive removal of the basic economic causes of poverty and war, as these causes are demonstrated in the writings of Henry George. Specifically, towards the realization of these objects, the Union favours the raising of public revenues by public collection of the rental value of land apart from improvements and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts of every sort that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth.

ii. On 20 July 2005 the IU received from the estate of Joseph Thompson, past president of the organisation, a legacy in the amount of US\$515,093.68. These new funds are allowing the IU to engage in a raised level of activity: to transform itself into an active and outgoing professional organisation; to adopt new systems of operation necessary for its proper governance in its new heightened state of existence; to appoint its General Secretary to a part-time executive position; to invite project proposals for broad project plans and specific project activity in support of its objectives.

PART II: Contribution to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1. Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12) 14–30 April 2004 New York. IU Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) representative spoke on panel on theme of tax incentives for sustainable development.
2. World Urban Forum (Habitat), 13–17 September 2004, Barcelona, Spain. Delegate spoke on a panel on the topic of land value taxation.
3. International Conference on Tax Matters at United Nations, Geneva, December 2005. One IU United Nations NGO representative participated.
4. Department of Public Information Annual Conference, 7–9 September 2005, New York. Three representatives participated.
5. World Urban Forum (Habitat), 19–23 June 2006, Vancouver, Canada. Four IU NGO representatives participated. Delegate spoke at the Global Land Tool Network round table on relevance of land value taxation to Millennium Development Target of improving the living conditions of one hundred million slum dwellers by 2015.
6. United Nations conference on the Eradication of Poverty, New York, September 2006. One IU United Nations NGO representative participated.
7. International Conference for the Reform of International Institutions at ILO (International Labour Organisation) Geneva, November 2006. One IU United Nations NGO representative participated.
8. Commission on the Status of Women, 26–28 February 2007, New York. Two IU NGO representatives participated.
9. DPI/NGO Annual Orientation Program, 21–22 March 2007, New York. Two IU NGO representatives participated.
10. Habitat NGO caucus meets once a month in New York, which was regularly attended by IU NGO representative.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

IU affiliate member organization, Earth Rights Institute, received a \$20,000 contract from the Habitat Global Land Tool Network for development of GLTN Tool on land value taxation. The program is to

be completed by the end of August 2007 and will include informational brochures, an online course and calculator, and other explanatory documents. The program is to address the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of poverty eradication and, in particular, the target to significantly improve the lives of one hundred million slum dwellers by year 2015. As umbrella membership organisation, the IU provides hands-off support to the Earth Rights Institute. The two co-directors of the Earth Rights Institute have been appointed by the IU's Executive Committee as IU Representatives to Economic and Social Council and in that capacity have agreed to act in accordance with the objects of the IU quoted above.

iii. Initiatives undertaken in support of international agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals - Activities in Support of Global Principles

IU affiliate member organization African Center for Geoclassical Economics has launched a proposal for the Bayelsa State Oil Fund Commission. The purpose of the proposed Commission is to assure transparency and participatory democracy in the utilization of oil rent funds, to assure their use for sustainable development, poverty eradication and conflict reduction in Nigeria's second-largest oil-producing state. As umbrella membership organisation, the IU provides hands-off support to the African Center for Geoclassical Economics.

3. Women's Human Rights International Association (Special; 1999)

Activities (period 2003-2006):

From 2003 to 2006, two representatives were permanently assigned to the United Nations office in Geneva, Switzerland. They participated in a variety of sessions and conferences. More specifically, they participated in the Commission on the Human Rights and Human Rights Council meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

2003: The United States of America representative of the Women's Human Rights International Association (WHRIA) participated in the 47th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) meeting, 3 – 14 March, New York Headquarters. Behjat Dehghan was a member of the linkage caucus. She also worked in collaboration of Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) in lobbying and organizing sessions. Additionally, she headed the discussion on "stoning as a form of religious violence against women" to be included in the document, and actively lobbied for the issue.

International Women's Day, 8 March 2003, Brussels: In observance of the International Women's Day and with assistance from the office of the honourable Parliamentarian Romdhani Mahfoudha, a conference was organized in the Brussels Parliament. The WHRIA played an active role in this successful event. The conference topics focused on efforts against fundamentalism. Women from various countries including Turkey, Belgium, and the Islamic Republic of Iran contributed to the conference and examined the struggle against fundamentalism.

2004: Behjat Dehghan the United States of America representative of the WHRIA participated in the 48th session of the CSW meetings, 1 – 12 March, New York Headquarters. She took several courses on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality. These courses were offered by the Smithsonian Museum during the 48th session. She also was one of the members of the linkage caucus.

Participation in the World Forum on Human Rights, Nantes, France (organized by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 16-19 May 2004):

WHRIA hosted a round table on the issue of women. This represented the only forum at the conference that focused on women's issues and thus attracted a lot of attention. The forum, titled "Women, Fundamentalism, and Human Rights" was attended by 6 women participants from France, Algeria, Tunisia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The event program is available on the UNESCO website.

Solidarity with Iraqi women (13 August 2004): A meeting on the condition of women in Iraq was organized. The attendees included notable Iraqi women's rights activists such as Mrs. Betty Bricho and Soraya Barzanjani. One hundred and twenty individuals attended this meeting which was held in the Premiere Classe Hotel in Cergy, France. They listened to discussions and analysis on the every day difficulties of today's Iraqi women. More specifically, fundamentalism and its pivotal role in perpetuating the problems for women in Iraq as well as the issue of combating fundamentalism in line with International Human Rights Convention goals were examined.

International Human Rights Day, 10 December: Along with 10 other human rights advocacy organizations, a three day conference in Tapis Rouge Hall in Paris, France was attended to commemorate the International Human Rights Day, 10-12 December 2004.

This event and the accompanying women's workshop were organized by the WHRIA. Human and women's rights issues were discussed and analyzed. The workshop focused on the global nature and applicability of the International Deceleration of Human Rights. A number of speeches were presented on this issue. Specifically, the presentations reiterated that countries do not have the right to use religion or local customs as reasons to limit women's rights.

2005: Participated in Beijing +10 – Two European members of WHRIA have actively participated in Beijing +10, March 2005, New York Headquarters.

Representative of the WHRIA participated in the 49th session of the CSW, 28 February – 11 March, New York Headquarters.

Her activities were as follows:

1. Organizing a workshop titled, Islamic fundamentalism and Women
2. Implementation of Beijing Platform for action in Palestine.
3. Active member of the linkage caucus

4. Worked as a volunteer to help the Nongovernmental Organization Committee of New York to organize the side events

Active participation and sponsorship of the "Marche Mondiale des Femmes." Marseille, France (28 May 2005): On this date, members and activists of the organization participated in a large peaceful march. WHRIA was not only one of the sponsors of this international women's march, but also actively participated in it.

International day for Elimination of Violence against Women (26 November 2005): Joined by two other women's rights organizations, a conference was organized to observe the International day for Elimination of Violence against Women, 25 November. The event took place in the Espaces du parc Saint Christophe, in the outskirts of Paris, France.

Entitled, "violence against women: a crime against humanity", the event hosted speakers from the United States, France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Discussions centered on methods and means utilized to perpetuate violence against women and explored options to combat such violence. About 200 people participated in this conference.

2006: Representative of the WHRIA participated in the 50th session of the CSW, 27 February – 10 March, New York Headquarters.

Her activities were as follows:

1. She organized two side events to screen two documentary films on prostitution in Islamic countries called UTOPIA and female political prisoners called Black Swan.
2. She was an active member of the Linkage Caucus and helped with lobbying as well as the outcome document.
3. She assisted the NGO Committee of the CSW, based in New York, to organize side events.

International Women's Day - CNIT - La Defense - Paris, France (26 February 2006): WHRIA joined eight other women's organizations to hold a conference titled: "Women's Leadership: Indispensable to the Struggle against Fundamentalism." Seven hundred attendees participated in this gathering in which 16 speakers from four continents explored women's leadership topics.

International day for Elimination of Violence against Women. Paris, France (24 November 2006): The meeting was addressed by three prominent women activists from Cameroon, Algeria, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their presentations dissected the topic and offered ways to confront the roots of such violence. The event entitled "Femmes face aux différents types de violences" was attended to by approximately 50 individuals.

4. World Association of Industrial and Technology Research Organizations (Special; 1991)

The World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit association established in 1970 to promote and encourage co-operation among industrial and technological research and development organizations (RTOs). WAITRO aims "to be an enabler for developing action oriented partnerships among member organizations for sustainable development".

The year 2003-2006 was a cornerstone in the development of WAITRO, and it marked the beginning of a targeted push towards active sharing of expertise and best practices, and collaboration among members. As a global network with 70% of its members from developing nations, WAITRO also embarked on the implementation of capability building projects, which aimed to enhance the technological competence of members to support their local industries.

During the years, capacity-building workshops, seminars and conferences were jointly organized with international agencies and members in various regions. The workshops and seminars focused on topics of interest in the countries where they were held. The workshops and conferences were:

- Workshop on Technology-based Business Incubators in Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries was held from 24 - 28 February 2003 at the International Conference Centre, Mauritius. It was organized as a collaborative effort with Commonwealth Science Council and the Small and Medium Industries Development Organization.
- A workshop on rapid prototyping manufacturing in Cairo, Egypt from 10 - 14 October 2004.
- A workshop on Developing Market-Driven Research and Development (R&D) in Berhad, Malaysia was held from 30 November - 3 December 2004.
- International Conference on "Plastics and Environment - Opportunities and Challenges" at India International Centre, New Delhi, India, on 24 - 25 February 2003.
- A Workshop on Knowledge Management in Research and Technology Organizations which was held on 6 - 8 December 2004 in Bali, Indonesia.
- Training Course on Functional Foods for Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Countries on 22 November - 4 December 2004 at Bandung, Indonesia.
- WAITRO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) jointly organized a 4-day Intensive Workshop on Significance of Testing and Conformity Assessment in Global Trade - Challenges for Research & Technology Organizations (RTOs), Berhad, Malaysia from 18 - 22 April 2005.
- A Regional Seminar on Developing Global Competitiveness - Technology, Innovation and Enterprise Development, from 26 - 28 July 2005 in Trinidad and Tobago.

- An Expert Group Meeting was jointly organized with UNIDO from 16 – 17 January 2006 in Malaysia with the objective to develop a framework to strengthen the standards and conformity assessment infrastructure in the developing countries.
- New Trends in Mineral Processing Workshop was jointly organized by Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (CMRDI), Egypt, from 22 – 25 January 2006.
- On the 27-28 February 2006, a group of 24 members and potential members of WAITRO attended a “Best Practices Workshop on RTO management” in the form of a Study Tour to VIMTA Labs Ltd. in Hyderabad in India.
- In collaboration with the Global Research Alliance, successfully organized a workshop on Science and Technology-based Water Scenarios for Sub-Saharan Africa held from 27 – 29 March 2006 in Windhoek, Namibia.
- Capacity-Building of RTOs in Good Laboratory Practice was initiated in 2006 to strengthen the capability of testing laboratories in RTOs through the implementation of good laboratory practices as embodied in international standard International Organization for Standardization (ISO) International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 17025.
- Training of Extension Agents and Establishing Outreach Centres was initiated in 2006 to assist member organizations establish outreach centres for Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs).

In efforts to enhance its visibility, WAITRO presented papers at various international fora. They were:

- NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) workshop on Science and Technology was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 17 - 19 February 2003
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)-Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Joint Seminar on Regional National System of Innovation: Intellectual Property, on 1 – 3 October 2003 in Santiago, Chile.
- The Fifth West Lake International Conference on Small and Medium Business, China, held at the Zhejiang University of Technology from 1 – 3 November 2003.
- 7th session United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, organized by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 24 – 28 May 2004 in Geneva, Switzerland
- 2nd Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Ministerial Conference on SMEs, Istanbul, Turkey from 3 – 5 June 2004
- 2nd Iranian Conference On Science & Technology Parks And Incubators organized by Khorasan Science & Technology Park on 1-3 March 2005 in Mashad, Islamic Republic of Iran
- International Network for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (INSME) 2005 International Conference on International Cooperation to Seize Innovation Opportunities for SMEs in Barcelona, Spain on 13-15 April 2005

- Ministerial Forum on Technology Support and Capacity-Building for Africa's Sustainable Development, 4 – 8 May 2005 in Dakar, Senegal
- 8th Session of the Commission on Sciences and Technology for Development, organized by UNCTAD from 23 – 27 May 2005, Geneva, Switzerland
- Science and Technology (S&T) Policy Development in SADC member states and the African region on 28 June - 1 July 2005 in Windhoek, Namibia
- 2nd Science Congress and Sub Committee Conference on Infrastructure and Resource Development during Seventh ASEAN Science and Technology Week in Jakarta, Indonesia from 5 – 12 August 2005
- Regional Symposium on Promoting University-Industry Collaboration through Technology Transfer and Internet Protocol (IP) Transactions in ASEAN Countries on 18 to 20 January 2006 at Singapore.
- OECD Global Conference on “Better Financing for Entrepreneurship and SME Growth” took place in Brasilia, Brazil from 27-30 March 2006. The 4th Brazilian Association of the Institutes of Technological Research (ABIPTI) Congress held in Brazil, Sao Paulo from 2-5 May 2006, explored the topic “Competitiveness and National Wealth: the Role of Institutes of Research in the National System of Science and Technology,”
- Shenzhen International Workshop on Renewable Energy and Investment (RETI) and the BlueSky Award 2006 was held from 12-17 October 2006 in Shenzhen, China.
- International session of Scientific Research Outlook (SRO) “SRO & Technology Development in the Arab World” from 11 - 14 December 2006 at Umayyad Palace, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

A Biennial Congress and Networking Sessions have been organized for members to keep abreast with latest developments in current areas of interests, for member organizations to network with each other, and provide avenues for business opportunities in collaborative projects.

- 17th Biennial Congress on “Technologies for Sustainable Development”, 5 - 11 September 2004, Nairobi, Kenya
- Networking Session on Quality and Performance in RTOs – 10 March 2004, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- SME Development through Technology & Quality – 22 – 23 February 2005, Cairo, Egypt
- International Conference on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as an Enabling Tool for Sustainable Development – Challenges and Opportunities for research and Technological Organizations. 29-30 August 2005 in New Delhi, India
- Improving Organizational Performance in SMEs through ICT and Testing and Conformity Assessment for Global Trade were held from 22 – 24 March 2006 at Cascadia Hotel and Conference Centre, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

- The 17th General Assembly and Biennial Congress was successfully held from 8 – 10 August 2006 at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. The event with 'The Business of Innovation' as the conference theme was hosted by Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) and co-sponsored by International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and WAITRO.

WAITRO will strive towards achieving its mission through partnership among members from both developed and developing nations on collaborative projects to meet development challenges. It will also work to strengthen capability of its member organizations, especially those from developing nations for them to be able to provide relevant services to meet national needs. The goal is for WAITRO to be an enabler for developing action-oriented partnerships among member organizations for sustainable development.

5. World Conference of Religions for Peace (General; 1995)

PART I. Introduction

World Conference of Religion for Peace (Religions for Peace) is a growing global network that advances common action among the world's religious communities for peace. Through more than seventy inter-religious councils and groups, networks of religious youth and women of faith, and a World Council of religious leaders comprising the world's largest and most representative coalition of religious communities, *Religions for Peace* creates effective multi-religious partnerships to transform violent conflict, eradicate poverty, promote just and harmonious societies, and protect the earth.

ii) Significant Changes: expanded its geographic impact significantly when it formed the African Council of Religious Leaders in 2003 and the Latin American and Caribbean Council of Religious Leaders in 2006. Also, the organization changed its name from the "World Conference on Religion and Peace" to the "World Conference of Religions for Peace" (WCRP) during this reporting period.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

I) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

2004: Representatives attended meetings with diplomats at the United Nations for international action to prevent further loss of life among the Sudanese in Darfur and those who had fled to refugee camps in Chad. It also advocated for the end of the genocide and for refugee assistance.

Representatives advocated directly through written statements with all 191 Member States at the United Nations Headquarters in its efforts to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons, urging their support for an effective nuclear weapons non-proliferation regime. This action was timed to coincide with a major United Nations review conference on the issue in 2-27 May 2005.

Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace 22 June 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. WCRP attended and participated actively in a panel discussion, "Exploring strategies to enhance interfaith cooperation for sustainable peace."

United Nations Commission on Status of Women. Attend each year. On 7-11 March 2005 New York, organized the event "International Women's Day Observance."

United Nations NGO Conflict Prevention Conference 19-21 July 2005, New York. Attended and participated on the theme "Civil Society forging partnerships to prevent violent conflicts and build peace."

United Nations Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conference. New York. Attended each year.

International Congress on Religions and Cultural Diversity, 17-21 December 2006, Barcelona, Spain. Organized by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Attended and participation in conference about Mediation towards Social Cohesion in Urban Areas.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

2003: Partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to develop the publication: *What Religious Leaders Can do About HIV/AIDS: Actions for Children and Young People*. The organization also expanded its work with children and HIV/AIDS to South Asia. The *South Asian Inter-Faith Pledge on Children, Young People and HIV/AIDS: Prevention, Care and Compassion*. December 2003. *Religions for Peace* made an information toolkit for the participants; it also made a conference on a global overview of inter-faith responses to HIV/AIDS prevention and care: practical experiences.

2004: *Religions for Peace* entered into a long-term partnership with UNICEF to facilitate collaboration between UNICEF and the *Religions for Peace* network. This partnership addressed a wide range of child-related issues affecting Asia, Africa and Latin America. This included a joint study on the Response by Faith-Based Organizations to Orphans and Vulnerable Children and (OVC), in 2006, a Study on Violence Against Children report that was presented to the United Nations General Assembly.

Inaugural meeting of the South Asia Inter-religious Council on HIV/AIDS 19-21 November 2004. Co-sponsored with UNICEF, which brought together over 30 senior religious leaders from that region to initiate their joint work in responding to the growing problem of AIDS.

Pan-African Forum on Building Trust for Immunization and Child Survival with Religious and Traditional Leaders and the Media Conference, 19 October 2004, Dakar, Senegal, co-sponsored with UNICEF, brings together over 200 senior leaders to strengthen engagement and partnerships on child survival issues.

2006: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) AIDS Conference 6-11 November 2006, Cairo, Egypt. Participated on the Second Regional Religious Leaders Forum in Response to UNDP's HIV/AIDS, organized by HIV/AIDS Regional Program in the Arab States (HARPAS) under the auspices of the League of Arab States.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

Religions for Peace contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the following geographical regions: Central America, South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. The following major actions have been undertaken:

- **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**

Religions for Peace Women's Mobilization Program convened consultative meetings for the women of faith to discuss the manifestations of violence and to highlight opportunities, gains, challenges and constraints facing the women from different countries. The following took place:

2006: Consultations in Kyoto, Japan, 24-25 August; Nairobi, Kenya, 15 March; and United Republic of Tanzania, 25-25 February.

2005: Meetings in Tirana, Albania, 16-19 November; Buenos Aires, Argentina, 7-8 November; Lima, Peru, 8-9 September; Monrovia, Liberia, 1-5 August; Accra, Ghana, 30 July; and Bangalore, India, 16-17 May.

- **Goals 4 and 6. Reduce child mortality and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

2006: Religions for Peace VIII World Assembly, 26-29 August, Kyoto, Japan. Religions for Peace gave support to mobilizing the international community through the United Nations Study on Violence against Children to address these critical issues. The organization works in partnership with governments, United Nations agencies, and other civil society actors to implement the recommendations of this study.

2004: Teams from different countries were trained in media relations and advocacy techniques designed to combat the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS: Nairobi, Kenya, 27-30 March; Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; 4-7 November, Uganda, 27 March; and Lusaka, Zambia, 11-12 December.

- Small grants to more than 100 local faith-based organizations/congregations for OVC programs in Kenya, Malawi, and Uganda assist more than 30,000 children and train more than 1,000 religious leaders.
- *Religions for Peace* convenes a satellite session at the International AIDS Conference in Bangkok on "Religious Leaders' Role in Combating Stigma and Discrimination."
- The inaugural meeting of the South Asia Inter-religious Council on HIV/AIDS, co-sponsored with UNICEF, brings together 30 senior religious leaders from South Asia to respond to the problem of HIV/AIDS.

2003: The XIIIth International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Africa. *Religions for Peace* convenes a satellite session on religious leaders and HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination, a panel with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on religion, women and HIV/AIDS, and launches the report of its joint study with UNICEF, "Study of the Response of Faith-Based Organizations to Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 21-26 September, Nairobi, Kenya.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

2006: Religions for Peace VIII World Assembly, 24-29 August, Kyoto, Japan. *Religions for Peace* forge partnerships with religious communities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, combat disease, and advance sustainable development. Also, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan made a statement to the Assembly as well as the Executive Director of UNICEF Ann Veneman and the Director of the Millennium Campaign Salil Shetty.

2005: Faith in Action: Working Toward the Millennium Development Goals-An action Toolkit for Religious Leaders and Communities. *Religions for Peace* with the support of the United Nations Millennium Campaign, created a toolkit in English, French, Spanish and Arabic; to engage religious leaders and their communities in developing countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.



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1. Center for Victims of Torture

(Special; 2004)

PART I - Introduction

The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), an independent, non-profit organization, was founded in 1985 upon the recommendation of a special Governor's task force. CVT was the first organization of its kind in the United States of America—and only the third in the world—created to provide care and rehabilitative services to survivors of politically motivated torture. CVT has expanded its work to provide training and leadership to thousands of health and human service professionals as well as the staff of 53 national and international specialized healing centers. CVT has had an active public policy/advocacy program since 1992, when it opened an office in Washington D.C., and has been engaged in efforts to end the United States of America's use of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees in counter-terrorism efforts.

PART II - Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

CVT did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on direct care of torture survivors in the United States of America, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo. CVT's direct-client care is the basis for all other programs of the organization. During 2004-2007, CVT also provided technical assistance and capacity building training to the national and international torture treatment movement. In addition, CVT worked with national and international partners to stop torture worldwide by implementing such programs as the New Tactics in Human Rights project and many public policy initiatives that work to both assist torture treatment centers and educate policy makers and the general public on the issue of torture.

Each year, since 1998, CVT celebrates the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on June 26th. This day was selected by the United Nations General Assembly in 1998 and the goals of CVT's events in both Minnesota and Washington D.C. in the United States of America are to educate the public about the issue of torture and honour torture survivors, their families and their communities.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

Direct Client Care (United States of America)

The core work at CVT is the provision of direct clinical services to survivors of politically-motivated torture now living in Minnesota communities. CVT's two Minnesota clinics employ physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social workers whose services constitute a multi-disciplinary

approach to healing the physical and psychological wounds of politically-motivated torture. During 2004-2007, CVT provided comprehensive care and rehabilitative services for 250 (average) torture survivors annually, extended services to 100 torture survivors annually through an information and referral service that operates locally and nationally, provided direct and indirect services for up to 1,000 others, mostly family members (location of missing relatives, assistance with maintaining clients' contact with loved ones in situations of conflict and/or persecution, assistance with family reunification and the political asylum process, etc.), and developed, refined, and validated measures relevant to torture survivors in order to provide meaningful evaluations of treatment, maintain the clinical relevance of CVT measures/evaluations, inform the greater torture treatment field, and influence the mainstream health care community. From 2004-2007, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture provided \$1,150,000 in support to CVT's direct client care in the United States of America.

International Services – Direct Client Care: CVT has been implementing direct mental health service programs for survivors of torture in Africa since 1999, when CVT opened its first overseas program in Guinea. CVT Guinea served Sierra Leonean and, over time, Liberian refugees for more than five years, through March 2005. Today, CVT has international direct service programs serving returning refugees and receiving communities in Sierra Leone (since 2001), Liberia (since 2005) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (since 2006), all funded in part by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

CVT's approach to mental health for torture survivors is unique in that national and/or refugee staff are trained as psychosocial counselors who, in turn, provide the majority of mental health services to clients. CVT's psychosocial counselors capacity-building strategy emphasizes experiential training *over the long-term*, matching expatriate professional mental health clinicians with psychosocial counselors trainees, so that the psychosocial counselors work side-by-side the clinicians (in addition to classroom work). Through client assessments that take place repeatedly during and up to 12 months after clients start receiving services from CVT, the research department has consistently documented significant decreases in client mental distress symptoms and increases in reported client social support networks throughout CVT's direct service programs in Africa. In addition to training for psychosocial counselors and providing mental health services for torture survivors, CVT's direct service programs in Africa provide sensitizations for affected communities and training to other interested and relevant agencies and organizations on the issues of torture and its affects, mental health and mental health services and human rights. From 2004-2007, CVT's programs in Africa served 7,883 torture survivors (927 in Guinea; 3,772 in Sierra Leone; 2,854 in Liberia; and 330 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo), including women, men and children. In addition, CVT has trained more than 250 psychosocial counselors in Africa since 1999. In addition, in the program sites, hundreds of health care providers, social workers, teachers and others working with torture survivors and affected communities receive training annually from CVT, and thousands participate in CVT-sponsored community sensitization and large-group recreation and reintegration activities. In addition to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, CVT's direct service programs in Africa are largely funded by the United States of America's State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration and the Agency for International Development. From 2004-2007, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture provided \$610,000 in support to CVT's programs in West

Africa and \$50,000 to CVT's program in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contributed \$191,460 total to CVT Democratic Republic of the Congo programming in 2006-2007.

International Capacity Building: During the period of 2004 – 2007, the International Capacity Building Project disbursed more than \$700,000 in modest sub-grants to project partners. These sub-grants go towards building capacity of partner centers through operational support, technology enhancement, and on-site consulting. In addition, in 2004 all International Capacity Building Project partners attended a workshop in Kenya which provided two tracks of topics on both organizational development and clinical skills. In 2007, our partners from Africa were invited to attend and present at a workshop in Liberia on New Tactics in Human Rights. Also during the period, 3 exchanges were supported by the project, enabling staff from one partner center to spend a week at another partner center learning about their respective models. The partners come from: Bangladesh Center for Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors, Bulgaria Assistance Centre for Torture Survivors, Cambodia Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia, Cameroon Center for Rehabilitation and Abolition of Torture, Ethiopia Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Guatemala Community Studies and Psychosocial Action Team, India Shubhodaya Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture & Violence, Kenya Independent Medico-Legal Unit, Kosovo Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims, Namibia People's Education, Assistance, and Counseling for Empowerment Center, Pakistan Struggle for Change, Palestine Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Peru Center for Psychosocial Treatment, Romania Medical Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims, Rwanda Forum des Activistes Contre la Torture, South Africa Trauma Centre for Survivors of Violence and Torture, and Uganda African Centre for the Treatment & Rehabilitation of Torture Victims.

In 2004, the ICB project started two new initiatives: the Trauma Healing Initiative-Cambodia and the International Research and Program Evaluation Collaboration. The project in Cambodia identified a chief implementing partner--*Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia* in 2005 and assembled a Core Group of multi-disciplinary clinicians to guide the project, representing ten government and NGO providers of health and social services to trauma clients. In 2006, the Core Group began meeting regularly as a planning group to share their approaches, successes and failures in treating and preventing trauma-related disorders, and to increase their knowledge of trauma treatment. The International Research and Program Evaluation Collaboration project works with a small number of the International Capacity Building project partners building capacity in program evaluation of psychological services and has provided over \$160,000 in sub-grants to the partners. In addition to these cooperative programs in the field and at headquarters, CVT participated in the following activities:

1) **29 September – 2 October 2004:** New Tactics in Human Rights International Symposium. This was the first training meeting of its kind bringing together human rights activists from a broad range of disciplines to focus not on a single issue or region but on a full range of tactical possibilities and possible solutions. About 450 human rights advocates from 89 countries, representing fields as diverse as domestic violence and sustainable development, gathered for four days in Ankara, Turkey. CVT

organized this training in partnership with Helsinki Citizen's Assembly and Public Administration Institute for Turkey and the Middle East.

2) 19 November 2007: The New Tactics Liberia Training Workshop was held to highlight tactics that have helped rebuild civil society in the aftermath of war or widespread human rights abuses. CVT hosted this workshop in partnership with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association in Monrovia, Liberia.

3) From 2004 to 2007: the following 2.5 to 5 day institutes were held in the United States for a total of 227 attendees from specialty programs serving torture survivors: Proposal and Report Writing; Clinical and Administrative Leadership; Clinical Methods; New Staff institute; Training Community Providers; Research & Evaluation; Clinical Methods; Organizational Development; Advanced Clinical Methods; Community-oriented Approaches to Torture Treatment.

4) 29 November – 30 November 2006: CVT hosted the United States Tactical Mapping meeting in Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States of America. Twenty United States human rights organizations applied tactical mapping methodology to the problem of torture perpetrated by United States personnel.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century. Activities in Support of Global Principles include:

Between 2004 and 2007, CVT continued to lead the effort to reauthorize the Torture Victims Relief Act and secured annual appropriations. In 2007, domestic appropriations totalled just under \$10 million and foreign appropriations totalled \$15 million. Because of CVT's work, the United States is now the world's largest donor to torture survivor rehabilitation programs.

CVT has advocated against the United States' use of torture since credible reports first emerged. In 2005, CVT announced support to establish the United States Army Field Manual as the minimum standard for treatment of prisoners by all United States personnel. When the Detainee Treatment Act was at risk of not reaching the Senate floor, CVT generated constituent contacts with the Senate Majority Leader. Ultimately, the Majority Leader did bring the bill to the floor and voted in favor of it.

In 2007, CVT formed a coalition with the National Religious Campaign Against Torture and Evangelicals for Human Rights to launch a campaign aimed at broadening grassroots support for humane standards of treatment and making a clean break with current policies that allow torture and cruel treatment. This campaign includes the support of respected faith leaders and experts in the military, security and foreign policy sectors.

2. Mother's Union

(Special; 2000)

PART I - Introduction

The aim and purpose of Mothers' Union is to demonstrate the Christian faith in action by the transformation of communities worldwide through the nurture of the family in its many forms. Through its grassroots membership, Mothers' Union supports family life and marriage through projects and programmes, social policy work and Christian fellowship.

Changes to constitution: Mothers' Union constitution was amended in 2004 to reduce the size of the trustee board from 22 to 17 members to enable it to be more internationally representative. Minor changes to election procedures have also been made to allow more modern forms of communication in voting, such as email.

Expansion and development: Mothers' Union membership has increased since 2003 to 3.6 million members in 78 countries. Geographical distribution now includes Ethiopia, Finland, Iraq and Suriname. Mothers' Union has received part-funding from Comic Relief, a United Kingdom based charity, since 2004. This has enabled Mothers' Union to run its Literacy and Development Programme in Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan, reaching a total of 47,256 beneficiaries. Mothers' Union also applied for funding from The Big Lottery and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (awards still pending).

Mothers' Union has significantly expanded its parenting programme across the world. In the United Kingdom the number of Parenting Programme facilitators has increased from 300 in 2004 to 515 in 2007. In 2007 Mothers' Union launched its pilot training programme for marriage preparation facilitators.

PART II - Contribution to the work of the United Nations

United Nations, New York: 1-12 March 2004, 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution, and post-conflict peace building'. Mothers' Union called on governments to shift policy in conflict situations from a military focus on security to one that includes integrated human development.

United Nations, New York: 28 February - 11 March 2005, 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls', calling on governments to maintain their commitments to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations, New York: 27 February – 10 March 2006, 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work'. Mothers' Union called on governments to create a holistic approach to empowering and including women in development. Mothers' Union also ran a side event.

United Nations, New York: 26 February – 9 March 2007, 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women – Mothers' Union submitted a written statement and lobbied on 'The elimination of all forms of violence against the girl child' and called on governments to take a holistic, empowering and inclusive approach to eliminating violence, working in partnership with NGOs.

United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland: 28 – 30 June 2007, Civil Society Development Forum, Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations – Mothers' Union attended and participated in sessions.

i. Cooperation with the United Nations

- Since 2006, UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization) has provided funding for the training of 24 trainers in micro-enterprise in Kenya, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.
- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) has provided ad hoc in country training in Sudan in health and sanitation for traditional birth attendants.
- In 2007, Mothers' Union Chief Executive, plus other staff, participated in a round table discussion with UNICEF and the Anglican Church on the ending child hunger initiative.

ii. Activities supporting the Millennium Development Goals

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education – Mothers' Union's Literacy and Development Programme in Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan has led directly to learners and their communities sending more of their children to primary and secondary school.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women – Each year, Mothers' Union has participated in the Commission on the Status of Women. In Burundi, Malawi and the Sudan the Literacy and Development and Family Life programmes provide literacy, numeric and income generating skills to women and their communities, whilst challenging and addressing gender stereotyping and inequalities.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health – Across the world, Mothers' Union members run programmes to educate their communities about health and hygiene, which has led to more mothers accessing pre and postnatal care.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases – Mothers' Union Literacy and Development programme in Africa has encouraged learners to address HIV/AIDS awareness within their communities. The programme has also developed partnerships with specialist HIV/AIDS and malaria agencies and programmes.

Mothers' Union has promoted awareness within its membership of all 8 Millennium Development Goals.

3. Shinji Shumeikai

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

Shinji Shumeikai (Shumei) aims to foster a deep appreciation of the arts, an understanding of the inherent harmony among natural ecosystems and a commitment to the unifying factors that bring diverse peoples of the world together as a global family.

To contribute towards the betterment of the human condition, Shumei carries out international Natural Agriculture Programs, activities and programs that promote art and beauty, environmental awareness and interfaith dialogue to promote understanding and peace-building.

Part II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings.

1. Representatives attended the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) 30 April – 11 May 2007 including the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting 26 February – 2 March 2007 both held at United Nations Headquarters in New York.
2. Organized and sponsored workshop "Organic Solutions to Climate Change and Food Security" at 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, entitled "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" held 5 to 7 September 2007 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The organization contributed to the DPI conference through bringing awareness of organic agriculture as a means to reduce the effects of climate change and to increase food security. Speakers included Patrick Holden, Director of the Soil Association (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Barbara Hachipuka, Director of the Mbabala Women's Cooperative (Zambia) and Richard Heinberg, Senior Fellow, Post Carbon Institute. Transcript is available upon request.

ii. Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or headquarters:

1. Sponsored 5 delegates and a workshop on environmental sustainability for United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Pan African Youth Leadership Summit, 27-30 June 2004 in Dakar, Senegal
2. Co-sponsored and hosted UNDP's Pan Asian Youth Leadership Summit 19-21 September 2004 in Hiroshima, Japan.

Shumeikai contributed to the youth summits which empowered youth to work towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals:

The organization has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in the following geographic regions: Asia, North America, Africa and Europe.

The organization's Natural Agriculture Programs in these regions have contributed to the following goals:

- Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5. Improve maternal health
- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Qualitative contributions to the Millennium Development Goals

In 2004, Shumeikai partnered with the Mbabala Women Farmers' Co-operative Union which was founded in 2003 in an effort to improve women's household status and income through agriculture in the Choma district of Zambia. Since the partnership began, maize yields have doubled and the cooperative has grown to include a few thousand members. Farmers are now able to feed their families, sell excess crops, save seeds for future cultivation and lead more sustainable lifestyles. Cooperative families now experience increased nutritional benefits, improving maternal health and reducing child mortality. This has also led to increased community cohesion and the empowering of women as well as contributing to the long-term health of the land and natural resources for future generations. Shumei has led 'train the trainers' workshops which have empowered women farmers to go into the very rural areas of Zambia to educate other farmers about Natural Agriculture. It has also helped to improve the status of women farmers in the community.

Shumei has also established Natural Agriculture farms at elementary schools in the Philippines, the United States of America and Turkey. Educating the next generation in health, nutrition, their relationship with food, the natural world and sustainable systems of agriculture is a priority.

Shumei partnered with the Total Rural Development Institute of Cooperatives (TRD) of the Philippines in 2004 to create a model farm in Iba, the capital of the Zambales Province, located five hours north of Manila, a community previously devastated by natural disaster. This self-reliant development model has given local community members the means to be independent and not reliant on food aid. TRD and Shumei focus on local economic development by providing education and training programs to create self-reliant communities that can live in harmony with each other and the environment. Shumei and TRD created a model farm to provide hands-on training on Natural Agriculture that demonstrates to TRD members a cost-effective and environmentally sustainable approach to food production.

Natural Agriculture seminars are held regularly for visitors, including officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural cooperatives, university students, farmers, and schoolteachers.

The organization also hosted the second symposium on sustainable agriculture in November 2005 in Tokyo, Japan, bringing attention to the need for sustainable systems of agriculture to address food security and climate change.

4. VIVAT International

(Special; 2004)

Part I: Introduction: The aims and purposes of VIVAT International (VIVAT) are to reach out to persons and peoples living in poverty of any kind, and share in their efforts for a restoration of well-being, dignity, and freedom, as well as to promote human rights, sustainable development, understanding and harmony between peoples, cultures, classes, and religions. VIVAT promotes networking among its members, distributes information about the United Nations, and gleans grassroots experiences and insights from its members to promote collaboration with the United Nations in achieving common goals. The four issues of focus of VIVAT are poverty eradication, women, sustainable development and culture of peace under the theme of human rights.

Part II. Contribution of VIVAT International to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

2004: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)/Civil Society Forum 18 March 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT contributed to the Survey Report on "NGO/CIVIL Society and Poverty Eradication in Least Developed Countries" by highlighting grassroots level projects on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in preparation for the Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, 28-30 June 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2005: Economic and Social Council High Level Segment, 29 June – 01 July 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT attended and submitted a statement on “Good Practices of VIVAT in Fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals and Recommendations.”

43rd Session of the Commission for Social Development, 9-18 February 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT submitted a statement with other NGOs on “Poverty Eradication” and spoke at a side event, “Participation Works: International Success Stories in the Fight Against Poverty.”

49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 28 February-11 March 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and endorsed a statement by other NGOs on the advancement and empowerment of women and girls and organized a side event, “Women and the Right to Development.”

2006 44th Session of the Commission for Social Development, 8-17 February 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT attended and submitted a written statement on, “The Importance of Education and Providing Sustainable and Dignified Work, Especially for the Deprived Poor”; made an oral statement that education and dignified work are solutions to eradicate poverty, and submitted a written statement on poverty eradication with other NGOs.

50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 27 February – 10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and submitted a written statement on “The Vital Role of Women.”

5th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 15-26 May 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and submitted a statement on, “The Millennium Development Goals and the Indigenous Peoples: Redefining the Goals” and organized a side-event, “Indigenous Children and Families in a Landscape of Risk: Challenges and Solutions in Realizing the Millennium Development Goals”. VIVAT submitted a reflection paper in April 2006 on the Secretary General’s Report, “In Larger Freedom.”

2007 45th Session of the Commission for Social Development, 7-16 February 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT presented a statement on, “The Centrality of Employment to Poverty Eradication” as well as an oral statement on, “Promoting Full Employment and Decent Work for All.”

51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February – 9 March 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and sponsored a side event entitled “The Girl Child in the Indigenous Communities – Violence and Vulnerability and a Constructive Way Forward.”

6th Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 14-25 May 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT participated and organized a side event with other NGOs entitled: “Land – An Essential Resource for Indigenous Peoples – A Tale of Loss and Recovery.”

ii) Cooperation with United Nations with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or Headquarters.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Office of the High Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) organized a roundtable, during which VIVAT presented, "Empowering Women through Micro-credit" on 18 November 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

With the NGO Committee on Social Development and its Subcommittee on the Eradication of Poverty, VIVAT helped compile a survey on, "Best Practices in Poverty Eradication" in 2005, as well as helped to assemble, "Effective Practices in Employment and Decent Work" from the grassroots of NGOs participating.

VIVAT contributed to the Secretary General's report on HIV/AIDS in 2005 by sending a summary of HIV/AIDS activities of VIVAT members and suggestions to policy making in regard to access to medication. An oral intervention was made on, "The Need to Give National Development Strategies Fiscal Space" by VIVAT during a hearing organized by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in preparation for the High Level Meeting on Least Developed Countries on 18-19 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT participated in the 60th Annual Department of Public Information NGO Conference on Climate Change, 5-7 September 2007, New York and organized a workshop with a speaker on, "Human Rights and Good Practices in the Face of Climate Change." Members attended the Climate Change Conference, 3-14 December 2007, Bali, Indonesia. VIVAT made specific contributions during the Roundtable on, "Official Development Assistance, Innovative Sources of Financing and Debt" at the Special High-Level Meeting of Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 18 April 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT was invited to be part of a panel discussion on, "Promoting Decent Work for Families: The Search for Effective Practice" with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations on Social Development, 7 February 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. VIVAT was a member of a side panel and gave a talk on the "Importance of Work at the Community Level" at the United Nations Small Arms Review Conference, 26 June – 7 July 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

VIVAT disseminated information about the United Nations and its programs to members worldwide through workshops, e-mails, newsletters and the website, as well as the observed International Day of Peace, World AIDS Day, etc.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The MDGs are integrated into the four main issues of VIVAT: poverty eradication, women, sustainable development and culture of peace in the following continents – Africa, Asia, Americas and Europe. Examples of some activities and achievements during the reporting period:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1: Actions: (a) Persons benefited by self-help groups = 5,124; (b) Persons benefited by employment – generating project = 11,963

Target 2: Actions: (a) Children fed or given nutritional care = 13,963; (b) Expectant mothers given prenatal care = 96,117

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Actions: (a) Education of women and girls through life skills = 21,213; (b) Trained women in alternative skills/job-oriented skills = 9,279

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

Target 7: Actions: (a) Awareness/Prevention of HIV/AIDS = 2,247,657; (b) Outreach to HIV infected persons = 39,772

5. World Youth Foundation

(Special; 2004)

PART I: Introduction

The World Youth Foundation (WYF) was launched in 1994 and has provided a platform for the interchange of ideas among youth organizations both locally and internationally.

The organization's mission is to promote goodwill and understanding amongst youth through organizing training sessions, seminars, conferences and exchange programs. Its aim is to promote research, development and documentation of youth programs beneficial to youth worldwide. The organization gained membership with the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations in July 2003 and Clean Up the World in July 2006. In February 2007, the World Youth Foundation obtained Civil Society Status from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

PART II: Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

Representatives attended the World Youth Peace Summit - Asia Pacific Regional Preparatory Conference, held at United Nations Convention Center, Bangkok, Thailand, 25-29 February 2004 and took active participation in the workshop sessions relating to culture, religion and peace.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with the Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Mr. Wayne Bazant in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004. This meeting was convened to seek cooperation for the proposed International Conference on Drugs and Young People. The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with Ms. San Yun Wah, Chief Health & Development Section, Emerging and Social Issues Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004 to seek support for the forthcoming International Conference on Drugs and Young People.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with the Chief of United Nations Information Services in Bangkok, Thailand on 26 February 2004 and requested some publicity materials for the forthcoming International Conference on Drugs and Young People.

Two representatives attended the South Asian Conference of Youth Organizations, New Delhi, India from 16 - 18 March 2005 as observers to understand youth issues in the South Asian region. The representatives had the opportunity to hold informal discussions with World Bank officials from Singapore, France and India for future collaboration.

A representative attended the Asia Media Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 9-11 May 2005 with the aim of gaining insights to the roles and challenges faced by the media. The Asia Media Summit was supported by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Asia Pacific Development Information Programme.

Representatives attended the International Parliamentarian Conference on Implementation of International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, Bangkok, Thailand held from 21-22 November 2006 to learn more about issues pertaining to reproductive health, population and development.

The World Youth Foundation's Chairman was invited to the 3rd Annual Digital Asia E-Government Summit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia held on 27 November 2006. He presented a speech on "The Vision and Reality of E-Government: A Case Study of Malacca" highlighting the youth mandate as part of the state government's strategy in engaging them.

The Chief Operations Officer had a meeting with Mr. Ryan Ang, a representative of the World Bank Singapore office, Singapore on 20 July 2007 and was briefed on the role, aim, and objectives of World Bank's office in Singapore. As a result of this meeting, preparation is underway for a video conference between selected Malaysian youth and World Bank officials.

A representative attended the Taking Action Against Alcohol and Drugs by Youth Leaders in East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-7 September 2007 which was supported by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asian and the Pacific, and presented on best practices of drug prevention implemented by a youth organization.

Four representatives attended the Youth Forum – 1st AIDS Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 30 November – 2 December 2007 which was organized by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Malaysia. All of the representatives participated actively in the group discussion "Adults and Young People Working Together."

i) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

Advisory support, publications and posters were provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Bangkok (UNODC) Bangkok and Vienna for the International Conference on Drugs and Young People "Providing an Enabling Environment for Young People to Make Choices" held in Melaka, Malaysia, 27-30 September 2004. Posters were also provided by United Nations Information Services in Bangkok, Thailand.

Technical and advisory support as well as a speaker was sent by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), West Asia office. Posters and other publicity material were also provided by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Kenya, and Bangkok Regional Office for the International Conference on Environment and Disaster Management "Our Shrinking World," 26-29 August 2005, Melaka, Malaysia.

Advisory support, publications and education material was provided by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Kenya and Bangkok office for the International Training Workshop for Youth Representatives on Environment and Disaster Management, 19 - 23 August 2006, Melaka, Malaysia.

ii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 - Eradicate poverty and hunger – Provided small loans (micro credit) to youth and women in Malaysia, Indonesia and Zimbabwe through WYF Spider Program, which was developed to encourage young people to become self reliant.

Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability – The organization organized an International Conference on Environment and Disaster Management "Our Shrinking World" from 26-29 August 2005, Melaka, Malaysia and the International Training Workshop for Youth Representatives on Environment and Disaster Management from 19 - 23 August 2006, Melaka, Malaysia. Both the events highlighted Goal 7 and created awareness on environmental management.

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

- Joined the World Campaign for In-Depth Reform of the System of International Institutions in May 2007. We disseminated information pertaining to The Campaign Week (Day of Eradication of Poverty – 17 October 2007) through the WYF e-newsletter.
- Supported UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, 2001 by organizing “We Are One,” a dialogue on cultural diversity for Youth of Asia and Europe, Melaka, Malaysia from 30 June - 4 July 2007. A follow-up is being planned.
- Participated in a world-wide project Youth Report for a Culture of Peace to submit to the United Nations General Assembly “What is a Culture of Peace?” aimed at creating a UN youth fund for a Culture of Peace (CoP).
- Supported global principles such as World Environment Day, International Youth Day, and World AIDS Day by highlighting information of the activities and website links in WYF e-newsletter. We distributed flyers and wrist bands in support of the Stand Up Against Poverty campaign.

If your organization has not participated as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council:

The organization was invited to several meetings and major conferences in the work of the Economic and Social Council during the reporting period but it was not able to do so due to lack of funds. The organization hopes to perform better in the implementation of its aim and objectives by addressing more issues on young people in line with the priority areas of the United Nations and will continue to seek more funds for projects from donors. The organization would like to request the United Nations to set up a trust fund for youth organizations from developing and third world countries for better collaboration.



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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.





1. Academic Council on the United Nations System

(General; 1996)

PART I - Introduction

The mandate of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) is two-fold: first, to promote and support excellence and innovation in scholarly research, writing and teaching about the United Nations and international organizations and the general field of multilateralism/global governance; and second, to foster greater dialogue between academic and practitioner communities engaged with the United Nations and related international bodies, for the benefit of both communities. There have been no changes of any significant impact on ACUNS' vision and/or functions.

PART II - Contribution of ACUNS to the Work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

1. 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All, 5-7 September 2007, New York, United Nations Headquarters - ACUNS Administrative Assistant attended the Conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Autumn 2007 Newsletter. The report title was the same as the conference title, *Climate Change: How it Impacts us All*.
2. 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Unfinished Business; Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development, 6-8 September 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters - ACUNS Executive Director and Administrative Assistant attended the conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Autumn 2006 Newsletter. Report titled, *The Winds of Change*.
3. The 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, 1-12 May 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Representative attended the session in order to gain knowledge regarding the proceedings, and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Spring/Summer 2006 Newsletter. Report entitled, *Sustaining Hope for a Cleaner Future*.
4. 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal, 7-9 September 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Executive Director and Administrative Assistant attended the conference to meet with related non-governmental organizations and to gain knowledge from the conference discussions.
5. Special High-level Meeting of Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 18 April 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters - Representative (Rorden Wilkinson) attended the meeting as part of a scholarly research project.
6. State Visit of Secretary-General Kofi Annan to Canada, 8 March 2004, Ottawa and Gatineau, Canada - Executive Director invited to, and attended, State dinner.

Other: The Sixth World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference, Hong Kong SAR of China, 13-18 December 2005 - Representatives attended the conference and wrote a report, published in the ACUNS Winter 2006 Newsletter, entitled *Ghost of a Chance: ACUNS in Hong Kong SAR of China*.

Cooperation with United Nations and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

1. Cooperation with United Nations University, Tokyo, 2004-2007 - ACUNS received an annual subvention to support editorial office costs of publishing its quarterly journal *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*.
2. Cooperation with the Human Resources Management Office of United Nations Headquarters, New York, 2004-2007 (and continuing) in selecting 6-8 United Nations staff personnel each year to participate in the ACUNS Summer Workshop on International Organization Studies (2004, Delhi, India; 2005 and 2006, Waterloo, Canada; 2007, Ghent, Belgium).
3. Opening Address by United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro to the 2007 ACUNS Annual Meeting, 6 June 2007, at The City University of New York Graduate Centre, New York, United States of America.
4. John Holmes Memorial Lecture by United Nations University Senior Vice Rector Ramesh Thakur to the 2005 ACUNS Annual Meeting, 17 June 2005, Ottawa, Canada.
5. Submission made to the Working Group on the Right to Development, at the invitation of chairperson Ambassador Ibrahim Salama, 30 August 2005 - Submission titled, *MDG 8 - Partnership for Development*.
6. Co-sponsored International Conference on Haiti, with presentation by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, Colonel Jacques Morneau, 3-4 November 2005, Waterloo, Canada.
7. ACUNS filmed, edited and presented a special documentary film *Uncertain Soil: The Story of United Nations Peacekeeping*, with initial special screening made at the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium, 26 May 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Initiatives Undertaken by ACUNS in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

1. ACUNS organized and held its 2005 Annual Meeting on the topic: Implementing the Millennium Declaration: The Five Year Review, 16-18 June 2005, Ottawa, Canada. Included special presentations:
 - a. Abiodun Williams, United Nations Strategic Planning Unit 'The Secretary-General's In Larger Freedom report: the View from the 38th Floor'.
 - b. Bertrand Ramcharan, ex-High Commissioner OHCHR, 'The United Nations and International Security: Core Strategies of the Future'.
 - c. Ambassador Ibrahim Salama, chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development, 'The Right to Development: Operationalizing the Slogan'.
 - d. Jacques Baudot, Coordinator of the International Forum for Social Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, title same as that of Ambassador Salama (this was the panel title).

- e. John Clarke, United Nations Development Programme 'Addressing the Declaration: Differing Political and Institutional Approaches'.
- f. Ralph Daley, United Nations University International Network on Water, Environment and Health, on 'Meeting the Water MDGs: Would Leaders G20 Be More Effective?'.

2. Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (Special; 2000)

Part I. Introduction

ACIJLP is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that works to reinforce and to promote the status of justice and human rights in the Arab Region, according to basic goals adopted by the center, such as: working on introducing international instruments into national legislations, promoting the judiciary in accordance with standards of fair and transparent trials according to international instruments, establishing and disseminating human rights, principles, and values, and implanting principles of international criminal justice. In order to promote these goals, the ACIJLP works through several mechanisms which include:

- Organizing specialized training courses in the field of human rights and criminal justice.
- Organizing conferences related to the conditions of justice and human rights.
- Preparing specialized workshops relevant to the international criminal justice.
- Providing legal assistance on issues related to human rights.

New Organizational Affiliation

The Arab Center for Independence of the Judiciary and the legal profession became the coordinator for the Coalition for the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, which was established in 2003. It is a network of non-governmental organizations and individuals in Africa that aim to support the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and also aimed at encouraging African countries to ratify the protocol establishing the African Court of Human Rights.

Part II. The Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

- i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and Its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and Other United Nations Meetings.

ACIJLP has submitted written statements in several sessions of the Human Rights Council. These are:

- One statement submitted in the 1st session of the Human Rights Council (Geneva, 19 - 30 June 2006). The ACIJLP presented a statement on the conditions of justice and human rights in five Arab countries: Tunisia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, and Egypt. The United Nations General Assembly adopted this statement as one of its documents (see A/HRC/1/NGO/31). It is worth mentioning that this statement is regarded as the first such to be submitted by an Arab NGO and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

- One statement submitted in the 4th session of the Human Rights Council (Geneva, 12 – 30 March, 2007). The ACIJLP presented its statement on the conditions of justice and human rights in the following Arab countries: Sudan, Tunisia, Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, and Iraq (see A/HRC/4/NGO/141).

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and or at Headquarters

The ACIJLP created channels of communication with the United Nations Special Rapporteurs through numerous statements and urgent appeals calling for the intervention in cases of violations in some Arab countries, such as:

- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers in order to intervene with the Tunisian authorities to stop the violations against the principle of independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, dated 4 May, 2005.
- Appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to call on the Syrian authorities to release the Syrian lawyer Mohammad Raadoun, president of the Arab Organization for Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, dated 23 May 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Secretary General to send the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to find out the deterioration of the conditions of the judiciary in the Syrian Arab Republic, 20 July 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to intervene immediately and urgently and to take the necessary procedures in order to protect the Yemeni activists and to stop the execution of Yahia Hussein Delimy, dated 15 December 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to intervene immediately and urgently and to take the necessary procedures to protect activists in the Syrian Arab Republic dated 24 June 2005.
- Urgent appeal to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression to intervene immediately and to take the necessary procedures to protect journalists and media-men in Egypt dated 27 April 2006.
- Urgent appeal to the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions to intervene immediately and to present a petition to the concerned Iraqi authorities to stop the death sentence against Taha Yassin Ramadan, former Iraqi Vice President, dated 13 February 2007.

During the period covered by the report, ACIJLP held many training courses, workshops, and conferences which called for the consolidation and dissemination of United Nations principles, in addition to bringing about the application of its charters and declarations. These include:

- The International Conference on the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Cairo, 2 – 3 August 2006, which aimed at clarifying the importance of joining the Court as a regional mechanism to protect human rights.

The Egyptian hearing of the Eminent Jurists Panel on Terrorism, Counterterrorism and Human Rights, Cairo, 3 – 6 June 2007. In cooperation with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), this event aimed at examining the procedures taken by the governments to counter terrorism and the impact of these procedures on the rule of law and the fundamental freedoms ensured by International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law.

Participation in International Conferences:

- The Arab Ministerial Meeting on Good Governance in Arab Countries, Amman, Jordan 14 – 20 September 2004. Our representative attended as a participant.
- The 2nd Parallel Conference of the Future Forum, Manama, Bahrain, 7-8 November 2005. Our representative attended as one of the preparation board members.
- The 5th Forum for Development in the MENA region, Beirut, Lebanon, 5-6 March 2006.
- The Civil Conference Parallel to the Future Forum, Amman, Jordan, 27-28 November 2006, our representative attended as one of the preparation board members.

Participation in training courses

- The Regional training course for Arab police in field of human rights, Dubai, from 30 April to 5 June 2005, our representative attended as a trainer.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Since 2005, the center has organized training courses for Egyptian lawyers. The course is held once a month and it lasts four days. About thirty male/female lawyers benefit from these courses. They are trained on the International Bill of Human Rights, as well as the international covenants related to the conditions of justice, and the skills to use international covenants before national courts. We can see from the mentioned initiatives of ACIJLP that this is a part of internationally agreed developments goals, as these goals include training in all fields. Furthermore, the center implemented many training programs for law professionals, which contributes directly in the Millennium Development Goals since the training to improve the conditions of justice and legal actions contributes to the promotion of conditions of justice in general. Furthermore, training in international covenants of human rights leads to the transmission of many goals to the trainees, such as their faith in the fundamental rights represented in a group of civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. These activities thus comply with the first, the third and the fourth goals of the Millennium Development Goals.

The organization did not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in major conferences or other United Nations meetings during the reporting period because it focused its activities on the development and implementation of programs related to

disseminating international justice culture, promoting the independence of judiciary in Egypt and the Arab Region.

3. Chabad: International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network

(Special; 1996)

PART I – INTRODUCTION.

Chabad is an international Jewish organization dedicated to enhancing the material welfare of the community, with programs that help the needy regardless of race, religion or nationality.

With centers in 70 countries, Chabad reaches out to each community according to its particular needs. Programs include: Education, day camps, temporary shelter and nutrition, medical care, counseling for the alleviation of emotional suffering, foster care for orphaned children, advocacy for victims, resettlement and rebuilding efforts, life-saving rescue and evacuation, burial assistance, coordination of volunteers.

Chabad's extensive network ensures immediate response and relief for disaster victims, regardless of their religion or nationality. Nutrition programs are furnished for the hungry and foster care and special needs children are supported by quality trained professionals.

In many countries the economic crisis has caused many unemployed parents to become alcoholics and drug users who end up in prisons or mental institutions. As a result, the children are neglected and end up living on the streets, becoming criminals, beggars or prostitutes rather than learning in school and living in a safe, secure home. In response to this tragedy, Chabad has built and runs orphanages and children's homes currently providing a safe environment for thousands of precious children.

Chabad takes a proactive role in saving children from the horrors of the streets. Specially trained teams of social workers take to the streets on night patrol, with food, information and an open invitation to live in a safe and caring environment.

Schools and Educational Systems: Chabad's educational philosophy is simple: education is not limited to the hours a child spends in a classroom, but must become a way of life. Through fun and hands-on activities, children in Chabad schools enjoy interactive programs and learn the importance of kindness and good deeds.

Expansion and Growth: During the report period of 2004-2007, Chabad has opened centers in 12 countries not previously served by Chabad. This complements the ongoing and ever-expanding programs of the existing Chabad centers around the world, including the expansion of our Headquarters facility, in Vienna, Austria, which recently added a large new wing to its existing school.

Emergency and Disaster Relief: The last four years has unfortunately seen a number of natural disasters affecting the lives of millions of people around the world. Chabad used its resources to help the victims and alleviate the suffering of countless lives. Following are highlights of some of these activities.

- ***Tsunami Relief (2004)***

After the devastating Asian Tsunami, the Chabad center in Thailand was transformed into a search and rescue headquarters. Working with local authorities and foreign governments, Chabad personnel helped locate missing persons, create contact with families abroad, help in the identification of bodies and offer proper burials for many victims. In the aftermath, container loads of toys were distributed to children overwhelmed by the devastation around them, bringing them some joy and good cheer.

- ***Hurricane Katrina/Wilma (2005)***

The disasters of Hurricanes Katrina and Wilma which hit North America in 2005 brought untold misery to thousands of victims. Chabad's hurricane relief effort helped with emergency evacuations of stranded people, distribution of hot meals and the cleaning and rebuilding of destroyed homes and community buildings.

Chabad's efforts were singled out and praised by the President of the United States.

- ***California Wildfires (2007)***

As the Santa Ana wildfires burning out of control in Southern California forced all of San Diego County's 250,000 residents to evacuate, Chabad representatives there mobilized immediately. Using computer networks and setting up evacuation centers the Chabad people helped local authorities account for missing people and families.

Chabad's Running Springs mountaintop campsite was turned into a refuge for weary, heat exhausted firefighters, offering comfortable shelter and around the clock meals and drink. In addition its water resources were used by the California Fire Fighters from the Chabad campgrounds.

PART II – CONTRUBUTION TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

In 2006 Chabad has designated a new full-time United Nations representative in New York. Until that appointment, Chabad's inter- United Nations work was limited by budget and personnel constraints. In the time period from 2006 Chabad through its new representative have attended many conferences and events at the United Nations headquarters in New York, as well as participated in meetings with heads of missions and heads of states. United Nations diplomats attended a variety of Chabad events during that time as well.

The following are some of the conferences Chabad has attended.

60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" (United Nations Headquarters New York, 5-7 September 2007)

7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government (United Nations Headquarters Vienna, Austria, 26-29 June 2007)

Committee on the Rights of the Child (45th Session) (United Nations Headquarters New York, 21 May-8 June 2007)

International Forum on the Eradication of Poverty (United Nations Headquarters New York, 15-16 November 2006)

High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (United Nations Headquarters New York, 14-15 September 2006)

59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (United Nations Headquarters New York, 6-8 September 2006)

Special General Assembly Commemorative Session on Chernobyl (United Nations Headquarters New York, 28 April 2006)

58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 7-9 September 2005)

Chabad of Argentina's IELADEINU Program: In Buenos Aires, Argentina, Chabad established a unique Children and Family Assistance Program. On staff at IELADEINU is an outstanding team of 130 professionals that provide the children with comprehensive care and necessary counseling, including psychological, psychiatric, health coverage, therapeutic assistance, legal counseling, remedial school work, and more.

To date, some 300 children have been cared for by IELADEINU, with 275 children presently in its care.

Chabad's service for children at risk in Buenos Aires has drawn the notice of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representatives. Well acquainted with the hopeless pattern of Latin America's street children and the dismal results of social service agencies trying to mainstream them, they praise IELADEINU as a "model to be followed universally," worthy of influencing public policies on medical and social services programs for children at risk.

PART III. CONCLUSION, LOOKING FORWARD

With a full time representative, the NGO looks forward to attending and interacting with the United Nations in a more frequent and regular fashion. Involvement with the United Nations will continue on pace with the continued growth and expansion of Chabad around the world.

Chabad Centers around the world are independently responsible for their programs and expenses; this NGO represents the interest of affiliated centers.

4. Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

I. Aims and Purposes of the Organization

El Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas (CATA) is a non-governmental organization governed by migrant and immigrant workers from impoverished and indigenous communities in Mexico, Central American, and Caribbean states who out of necessity have emigrated to the industrialized North, and who are actively engaged in the effort to improve their working and living conditions. CATA's mission is to empower and educate workers through leadership development and capacity building so that they are able to make informed decisions on the best course of action to alleviate poverty and disease, achieve environmental justice, promote gender equity, and defend their

civil and human rights. In addition, CATA not only represents migrant workers in international events and processes, but whenever possible involves the organization's members directly through its members' providing input and testimony, and attending conferences and events, based on its mission that the voices of migrants and their families should be heard directly by policy makers. As a result of this process, members engage in coalitions and work to impact policy that affects them in the international arena, as well as at national and regional levels. In recent years CATA's membership has provided a mandate to the organization to address the root causes of migration, including the need for sustainable development in the global South to provide a decent livelihood for all.

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and other United Nations Meetings

- CATA submitted written statements to the Economic and Social Council for both its 2005 and 2006 sessions focusing on (1) the promotion of the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, (2) broad implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, (3) the promotion of human rights of migrants, including irregular migrants, and (4) the need for Member States to examine trade and other policies that exacerbate the root causes of migration.
- *Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector on international migration and development*, New York, the United States of America, 12 July 2006: CATA submitted oral testimony calling for a human rights-based approach to the issue of migration and development.
- *Commission on the Status of Women*, New York, the United States of America, 26 February – 9 March 2007; 27 February – 10 March 2006: As a member of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Committee on Migration, CATA helped to organize a side event in 2006 on the human rights of women migrant workers.
- *Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII)*, New York, the United States of America, 14-25 May, 2007; 15-26 May 2006; 16-27 May 2005; 10-21 May 2004; *United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)*, 16 – 27 April 2007; 13-24 February 2006, New York, the United States of America; 16-27 May 2005: As a participant in both UNFF and PFII, CATA's main area of interest centers on human rights violations and environmentally unsustainable practices that have forced indigenous peoples from the global South to the North, and the need to address these vital development issues in the global South in general to reduce migration caused by desperation.
- *Department of Public Information NGO conference*, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5-7 September 2007: CATA helped to plan an NGO Committee on Migration workshop on Climate Change and Migration.
- *Commission on Human Rights 61st Session*, Geneva, the Swiss Confederation, 14 March – 22 April 2005: CATA's participation particularly focused on providing input on Item 14 of the Session Agenda: Migrant Workers.

- **Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)**, United Nations Headquarters, New York, CSD-12 through 15, 2004-2006: CATA represented migrant workers in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) process of the CSD, by participating in the SARD E-forum and multi-stakeholder dialogue organized by International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (IPSA - an accredited NGO and a coordinator of the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Caucus), and providing input to the FAO regarding its Code of Good Agricultural Practices.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

- During this period CATA established a relationship with the *Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and their Families*, including communications and providing input, attending briefings and arranging private meetings with the Special Rapporteur.
- CATA has interacted on a regular basis with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), including submitting a written statement in response to the 2006 *Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development*, and in 2005, as a response to the Secretary-General's report *In Larger Freedom: Towards Security, Development and Human Rights For All*, for distribution leading up to the Millennium Summit +5.

Other: CATA is a founding member and Executive Committee member of the NGO Committee on Migration (founded 2007), a committee of the *Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations*.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of the Millennium Development Goals

Both locally and regionally, CATA's goals are combating poverty and disease, achieving gender equity, promoting environmentally and socially just and sustainable agricultural systems, and the greater recognition of accepted international human rights. This organizational mission corresponds closely to the vision laid out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Part V): "To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies." CATA submitted a written statement on 13 August 2004, to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and migrant workers, which was posted on-line. CATA's work incorporates the MDGs in the following ways:

- **Goal 1 – Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:** CATA provides workers with training sessions on national labour laws and international accords. From these trainings, workers form farm labour committees and/or unions to derive solutions for the improvement of living and working conditions.
- **Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases:** CATA offers pesticide related and HIV/AIDS education, counselling, and testing to farm workers and their families.

- **Goal 7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** CATA educates migrant workers and the general community on issues of contaminated drinking water wells on farm labour camps and in the community. CATA has succeeded in bringing more government attention to this problem, and water quality has begun to improve.

ii. Activities in Support of Global Principles

As a founding member and at-large officer of the NGO Committee on Migration, CATA has:

- Promoted and facilitated deeper Civil Society input to the United Nations processes through education, outreach, convening of workshops and presentations during its regular monthly meetings, as well as side events in addition to the ones listed above.
- Organized events such as a commemoration of *International Migrants Day* (18 December 2007 and 2006) at the United Nations headquarters in New York, the United States of America.
- Attended NGO parallel events and participated in providing input, including written statements, to the first *Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)*, held 10-14 July 2007 in Brussels, Belgium. Although the GFMD is outside the United Nations system, participation has had synergistic value with CATA's work within the United Nations system.

5. One World Trust

(Special; 2004)

I. Introduction

Founded in 1951 and a registered charity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the One World Trust promotes education and research into changes required in global governance to achieve the eradication of poverty, injustice, environmental degradation and war. The organization develops recommendations on practical ways to make powerful organizations more accountable to the people they affect now and in the future, and how the rule of law can be applied to all. Key targets for the dissemination of the findings of the Trust's research are political leaders, decision makers and opinion-formers at global and national levels. The One World Trust's vision is of a world where all people are able to live in sustainable peace and security, and have equal access to opportunity and participation.

The Trust pursues its aims primarily by means of research and advocacy in three main areas: the accountability of global organizations, the engagement of citizens in political processes, and international law and regulation. The organization publishes every year the *Global Accountability Report*, an annual review of the capabilities of global organizations from the intergovernmental, non-governmental, and corporate sectors, to be accountable to their stakeholders. In addition the Trust publishes briefing papers on issues of international peace and security governance, such as international peacekeeping and the Responsibility to Protect, and additional reports and documents on access of citizens to global decision making and policy processes, such as through parliamentary oversight of foreign policy, and United Nations reform.

II. Contributions to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiaries

- The Executive Director of the One World Trust attended the 58th Annual DPI/NGO (Department of Public Information / Non-Governmental Organizations) Conference (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 7-9 September 2005) and joined other civil society groups in parallel to the 2005 World Summit - High-Level Plenary Meeting of the 60th Session of the General Assembly (New York, United Nations Headquarters, 14-16 September 2005) to lobby for an integrated approach to global governance to address challenges beyond concepts of national sovereignty alone. In particular, the Trust supported the adoption of the Responsibility to Protect doctrine. In result of these joint efforts, the Millennium Summit adopted relevant phrasing in support of the Responsibility to Protect in its final declaration.
- At the International Conference for the Reform of International Institutions, ILO (International Labour Organization), Geneva, 20-21 November 2006 the One World Trust contributed to a better understanding of the role of civil society in United Nations decision making processes in particular as part of the discussions in the 2nd plenary on a new vision for global democratic governance, and the penultimate plenary on short term reforms.
- In 2007 the Director of the One World Trust attended the 60th Annual DPI/NGO Conference "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" (United Nations Headquarters New York, 5-7 September 2007) to engage with panelists on the joint responsibility to act and lobbied for greater integration between climate change and development policy. Key issues raised by the One World Trust included the importance of mutual accountability of the different United Nations bodies engaged in addressing climate change, transparency of the policy development processes, and accessibility of these processes to people affected by them, for instances in developing countries.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies or Specialized Agencies

The research of the One World Trust for its annual Global Accountability Report involves every year a significant amount of interaction and information exchange with United Nations and affiliated agencies at senior level including interviews, document exchange and commenting on preliminary findings, pre- and post-publication briefings. Since 2004 these included the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank (WB/IBRD), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Following the publication of the Report, the Trust provides individual organizational profiles and briefings to organizations so as to facilitate learning and reform.

In addition the One World Trust engages on a regular basis in debates and conferences about United Nations Reform at events such as a seminar with the United Nations Association and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office on United Nations Reform and the Secretary General's High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, 10 March 2005, the United Nations

Development Program (UNDP), Technical Workshop on Governance Indicators, New Delhi, April 20-22, 2006, and a conference on United Nations Reform in a Development Perspective, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Denmark, 20 November 2006.

Finally, the One World Trust publishes research and policy papers and briefings on United Nations Reform issues, developed in many cases in collaborative research with agencies or parts of the United Nations systems, such as the 2005 report on the Reform of the United Nations, or the 2007 research briefing: Bridging the Democratic Deficit - Double Majority Voting at the IMF.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals

Tracking progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) has been a part of the One World Trust strategy from 2006-2007, and we continue to work on issues of development and sustainability which we address through our research on power and accountability in global public service delivery, such as providing access to water and health care. Recognized by the organizations we interact with as part of our work on the Global Accountability Report, our work on the accountability of global organizations directly enhances the capacity of global actors to deliver on the policy and resource commitments they have made in support of action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular in key areas of service delivery, such as access to health care (under MDG 4, 5 and 6), education (MDG 2), and to eliminate discrimination (MDG 3) and poverty (MDG 1). It also significantly increases the ability of people around the world to hold these actors to account over their failures and the way the decisions are made, that are to serve the world's people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles

The prime contribution of the One World Trust to the development of global principles is the organization's Global Accountability Framework (Pathways to Accountability), presented in 2005, which seeks to establish common accountability principles for actors from all sectors at the global level. In addition the Trust works to explore and promote the sustainable use of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect. As part of its regular monitoring of progress in international law, the Trust also follows developments at the International Criminal Court and occasionally publishes related papers on international human rights accountability.

One World Trust Publications Related to the Work of the United Nations

2004: (a) 1 January: Richard Laming, "Let us Reorder the World Around Us: The European Constitution and the Wider World"; (b) 1 March: "Global Citizen" – One World Trust Periodical on Global Governance Issues (this edition: on Climate Change, Rwanda Ten Years On, ICC, Global CSR); (c) 1 May: John Roberts, "Why Federalism?"

2005: (a) 24 March: Simon Burall, Analysis of "A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility"; (b) 13 April: Kept in the Dark - A Briefing on Parliamentary Scrutiny of the World Bank and IMF; (c) 1 June: Lucy de las Casas, Global Media Reform and Accountability, Report from the National Media Reform Conference; (d) 5 June: Claire Wren, Accountability of the Peacebuilding Commission - Some Comments; (e) 27 June: Georges Berthoin and Peter Luff, The Reform of the United Nations; (f) 1 July: Robert Lloyd and Claire Wren, A Rich Man's Club: Making the G8 More Accountable; (g) 15 July: Andrew Strauss, Taking Democracy global: addressing the benefits and challenges of a

global parliamentary assembly; (h) 29 July: John Roberts, *Federalism: a testimony*; (i) 1 September: Monica Blagescu, Lucy de las Casas and Robert Lloyd, *Pathways to Accountability: the Global Accountability Framework*; (j) 30 September: Simon Burall, *A Glimmer of Hope at the United Nations*; (k) 1 November: Kathrin Dombrowski, *Working paper: Overview of Accountability Initiatives*; (l) 1 December: Monica Blagescu, Lucy de las Casas and Robert Lloyd, *Pathways to Accountability: a short guide to the GAP Framework*; (m) 27 December: Claire Wren, *Rwanda, Darfur and the United Kingdom Parliament - Lessons to Learn*.

2006: (a) 30 January: Simon Burall and Claire Wren, *Not in Our Name: Democracy and Foreign Policy in the United Kingdom*; (b) 24 February: Ulrike Rueb, *Parliaments, Foreign Policy and Accountability - Briefing 1*; (c) 24 March: Claire Wren, *A Role for Parliaments: Political Appointments to Ambassadorships*; (d) 1 May: Lord Archer of Sandwell, *From Chaos to Cosmos: Keeping the peace*; (e) 26 May: Ravit Kadosh, *Fixed Selection or Democratic Election: Reforming the Appointment Process for the World's Top Job*; (f) 17 August: Michael Hammer, *Learning the Lessons of the Middle East - Towards an Ethical Foreign Policy*; (g) 1 December: Monica Blagescu and Robert Lloyd, *The 2006 Global Accountability Report: An Analytical and Practical Tool*; (h) 1 December: Monica Blagescu and Robert Lloyd, *2006 Global Accountability Report: Holding Power to Account*.

2007: (a) 11 January: Stuart Weir, *Not In Our Name: Making Foreign Policy Democratic*; (b) 2 February: Jeff Oatham and Claire Wren, *Bridging the Democratic Deficit: Double Majority Decision Making at the IMF*; (c) 6 February: Claire Wren and Michael Hammer, *Parliamentary Oversight of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) - The experience of the United Kingdom and the World Bank*; (d) 14 March: Michael Hammer, *The renewal of the United Kingdom's nuclear weapons systems: some aspects under International Humanitarian Law and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*; (e) 11 May: Lyndall Hermans, *Too Quiet on the Western Front: Finding Political Solutions to the issue of Peacekeeping Overstretch in an Environment of Operationalising the R2P Doctrine*; (f) 12 July: Michael Hammer, *Between Courtroom Reality TV and Justice - The trial of Charles Taylor*; (g) 18 July: Lyndall Hermans and Michael Hammer, *Peacebuilding without the Cherry Picking: Finding accountability alongside coherence with Multi-Donor Trust Funds*; (h) 30 October: Maeve Bateman and Michael Hammer, *Don't call me I'll call you. Challenges and opportunities to realizing the Responsibility to Protect in regional peacekeeping*; (i) 6 November: Michael Hammer, *Passing the death penalty on Saddam Hussein defeats the purpose of transitional justice*; (j) 3 December: Robert Lloyd, Jeff Oatham and Michael Hammer, *The 2007 Global Accountability Report*; (k) 4 December: Robert Lloyd, Jeff Oatham and Michael Hammer, *The 2007 Global Accountability Report - Briefing (also available in French, Spanish and Arabic)*; (l) 16 December: One World Trust, *Democratic Audit*, Federal Trust, *A World of Difference: Parliamentary Oversight of British Foreign Policy*; (m) 30 December: Michael Hammer, *Are justice and reconciliation well served by the execution of Saddam Hussein?*



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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.



1. Center for Justice and International Law

(Special; 1996)

Part I - Introduction:

CEJIL's principal objective is to achieve the full implementation of international human rights norms in the member states of the Organization of American States through the use of the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights and other international protection mechanisms. CEJIL's mandate is fulfilled through work in three program areas: the Legal Defense Program, the Training and Dissemination Program, and the Campaign to Strengthen the Inter-American System.

I. CONTRIBUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.**

2004

15 June 2004: CEJIL sent a document to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child on the status of Brazil's compliance with its obligations on juvenile justice as signatory of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

15 May 2004: CEJIL published the book "Tortura no Brasil: Implementação das Recomendações do Relator da ONU" together with the Association for the Prevention of Torture.

2005

15 April 2005: CEJIL co-organized a workshop in Costa Rica with the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) and the Costa Rican Office for Migrations.

26 August 2005: In partnership with Defense for Children International in Latin America, CEJIL co-organized a seminar in Costa Rica on compliance with the International Convention on Children's Rights. The Vice-president for the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child participated in the event.

13-29 July 2005: CEJIL provided information and logistical support for the visit of the Committee on the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment to the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

5 December 2005: CEJIL and other civil society organizations met with the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative for Human Rights Defenders regarding the situation of human rights defenders in Brazil that are under death threats.

2006

10 May 2006: CEJIL met with the UNHCR representative in Guatemala. We agreed to provide information on the overall Guatemalan situation of human rights for the representative to submit recommendations to the government.

13 June 2006: CEJIL visited Panama to coordinate a meeting between the country's Rapporteur before the Inter American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and representatives from the UNHCR.

1 July 2006: CEJIL participated as part of the Non-Governmental Organizations Advisory Panel for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children.

2007

13 February 2007: Follow up meeting with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Mexico City to coordinate actions and workshops.

24 September 2007: CEJIL was invited to participate in an experts' workshop organized by the OHCHR on how to improve the protection of women from torture in Geneva, Switzerland.

25 September 2007: CEJIL also met with the OHCHR in Guatemala to gather information on the work of the International Commission against Impunity and to coordinate efforts on cases of human rights violations.

9 November 2007: During the visit of United Nations Special Rapporteur on Summary, Extrajudicial and Arbitrary Executions to the Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro; CEJIL presented a document with observations on this topic derived from cases in the Inter American System.

1 December 2007: CEJIL participated in the expert's meeting on the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, convened by the United Nations Independent Expert on Minorities in Geneva at the United Nations Peace Palace.

3 December 2007: Follow up meeting with the OHCHR in Mexico City to advocate on the topics of torture and the eradication of military jurisdiction in cases of human rights violations.

14 December 2007: CEJIL sent a letter to the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative for Human Rights Defenders expressing concern over the excessive use of legal sanctions on civil society organizations as a form of intimidation in the specific case of the organization Grupo Tortura Nunca Mais.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- Financial assistance from United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (P. 280) to litigate cases of torture in the Americas
- Financial assistance from United Nations Development Fund for Women in 2006 for our capacity building work in the Southern Cone on the Convention of Belem do Para.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

CEJIL contributed to the MDGs in the following geographical regions: North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. CEJIL uses strategic litigation of emblematic cases in the Inter American System to ensure redress for victims and to contribute to broader structural change. Major actions undertaken were the following:

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Number of cases related to women and women's rights: 29
- Number of training sessions on women's rights or for women's human rights defenders: 8
- Number of publications on women's rights: 4
- Number of hearings on women's rights: 5
- Number of events in which CEJIL participated related to women's rights and gender issues: 9
- Legislation changes:
 - Brazil passed its first law against domestic and family violence in September 2006 as an outcome of the case of *Maria da Penha v. Brazil*. This was the first case ever brought before the Inter-American System for which the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (IACHR), or "Convention of Belém do Para," was invoked.
 - In March 2007, the Government of Chile made the commitment before the IACHR to strike down legislation discriminatory against women as part of a friendly settlement in the case of *Sonia Arce Esparza v. Chile*, presented before the Commission in 2001 by CEJIL and *Corporación Humanas*.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- In October 2005 information about the right and access to health services for women in the region was presented to the IACHR by CEJIL, Human Rights Watch, the Center for Reproductive Rights, *Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida* and *Vivo Positivo*. During the hearing the petitioners expressed their concern for the difficulties faced by women in Latin America who seek to exercise the right to a voluntary and safe pregnancy.
- In October 2007, CEJIL spoke about maternal mortality in the Americas in a hearing on reproductive rights before the IACHR. Human Rights Watch and the Center for Reproductive Rights focused on therapeutic abortion and sexual abuse in schools.
- During 2004-2007, CEJIL has continued to negotiate compliance with the terms of a friendly settlement agreement with Peru in the case *Mamerita Mestanza v. Peru*, one among a large number of cases of women affected by a massive, compulsory, and systematic government policy of forced sterilization as a means for rapidly altering the reproductive behavior of poor, Indian, rural women.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Cases on and protective measures for people with AIDS: 4

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources

- Cases related to environmental sustainability and environmental activists: 5

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 14: Address the special needs of Landlocked Countries and Small Island Developing States

- Cases in Bolivia: 3
 - o Issues: Women's rights, illegal detentions.

- Cases in the Dominican Republic: 4
 - o Issues: Forced disappearance, discrimination of Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian Descent.
- Cases in Paraguay: 9
 - o Issues: Child soldiers, street children, youth prison facilities, indigenous peoples rights, freedom of expression.

2. Institute for Interreligious Dialogue

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction

The Institute for Interreligious Dialogue (IID), is a non-governmental organization founded in 2000. Acknowledging the importance of religion in the changes occurring in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the world, IID tries to promote a culture of respect for religions and considers dialogue as a suitable approach against violence. The goals that are pursued are:

- Paying attention to religious freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran
- Discovering the commonalities and the common harms between/to religions to facilitate religious coexistence
- Including religious minorities, women and the youth in decision making processes
- Combating violence through peace and dialogue
- Cooperation in building the future based on common grounds in religion
- Reinforcement of the main duties of religion to save human honor
- Raise awareness of Iranians through unbiased news communication about different religions

To realize objectives, IID has taken several steps such as:

- Cooperating with scholars of religious minorities who are also members of the academic board of the institute. (Although religious minorities are less than 1% in the Islamic Republic of Iran, IID celebrates occasions of different religions)
- Holding symposiums in order to discuss the status of religions in today's world

- Participating in international conferences on religion and dialogue among religions
- Cooperating with international institutions
- Planning and executing research projects in the field of interfaith dialogue
- Publishing a specialized magazine, *Religious News*
- Offering consultation, library and audio-visual services to religion enthusiasts
- Organizing academic-educational trips to acquaint researchers with different religions
- Cooperating and holding joint projects with non-governmental organizations in consultative status with Economic and Social Council

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in United Nations & Economic and Social Council Conferences

- 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February 2007 to 9 March 2007, New York, United Nations Headquarter. Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child including HIV was one of the matters brought to the attention of Economic and Social Council. Since then IID made a decision to hold a conference with the main topic on "Women" and discuss about Women's Problems like gender equality, their rights in society & HIV which finally this conference took place in Tehran at IID place on 25 November-28 November 2007.
- The 1st Annual Ministerial Review of the Economic and Social Council on "Strengthening Efforts to Eradicate Poverty and Hunger, including through the Global Partnership for Development," an informal preparatory meeting, United Nations Headquarters New York, 2 April 2007.
- "Eradicating Poverty and Hunger: Joining Forces to Make it Happen", 2 April 2007, Economic and Social Council Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York. The event was chaired by Mr. Dalius Cekuolis, Ambassador and permanent representative of Lithuania to the United Nations and President of Economic and Social Council and the opening statement by Mrs. Asha-Rose Migiros, Deputy Secretary of the United Nations, began by describing public service and she also emphasized on Economic policies- including employment rates of the youth and of working people, initiatives for global empowerment / partnership instillation of free trade that is not limited by the government alone. IID, by organizing a meeting with the theme of role of religion in eradication of poverty, tried to encourage people to join in global activities for elimination of poverty and developing the welfare of all people around the globe.

- The High-Level Dialogue of the General Assembly on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace, 4 October 2007 to 5 October 2007, United Nations Headquarters, New York. Synopsis: This meeting directly related to our organization and its goals. Our organization learned that many countries are aiming for the same religious freedom and understanding. Through the speeches given by Vice Presidents and such, for example, Vice President Manuel de Castro of Philippines, our organization learned that many countries are aiming for the same religious freedom and understanding. The main goals included: institutionalizing interfaith in the United Nations, that member states should have freedom of religion, and developing a common plan of action and plan for indigenous people. These goals are also invested within our organization.
- World Economic Forum on the Middle East, Dead Sea, Jordan, 18-20 May 2007. President of IID attended and he was an active panelist on the Council of 100 meeting: West-Islamic World Dialogue. During this meeting, it was examined whether religious leaders and communities can identify a global issue, such as water or shelter, and take leadership in achieving cooperation to address it.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters.

Active participation in a joint project between Global Network of Religions for Children and United Nations International Children's Fund named "Children in World Religion" with the aim of researching and documenting resources on approaches and practices in religions vis-à-vis the children and the youth. Dr. Hossein Sajjadi, IID's delegate, presented research of the theme, "Children and Their Rights from the Perspective of Holy Koran and Islamic Leaders." The project took one year from January 2007 to 28 February 2008. The first meeting was held in Tokyo/Japan 1 January 2007, second meeting was held in Florence/Italy from 15 October to 18 October 2007, and the third meeting was held in Marrakech/Morocco from 25 February to 28 February 2008. Synopses: The project tried to harness the resources and outreach of religious communities in support of children and to empower religious leaders, practitioners and young people to better effect change for children and young people.

iii) Initiatives Undertaken by the Organization in Support of Internationally Agreed Development Goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

IID and World council of Churches (WCC), in consultative status with Economic and Social Council, agreed to organize a three year joint conference on "Women as Peacemakers Through Religion." The first conference was held in Tehran, 25 November -28 November 2007. Twenty women from around the world gathered together to discuss about the role of women on specific issues which are important for a society of women and men in building a more peaceful world, such as education, equality between women and men, and recognizing the obstacles and difficulties women are facing in society like ignorance, self-centeredness, abuse of religion, etc. During the conference, HIV was studied and

two women who were infected by HIV were invited and talked about their problems in society and about preventing HIV, which is a United Nations Millennium Development Goal. The second workshop is going to be held in Gothenburg, Sweden, 4 September 2008 to 7 September 2008. Based on information gleaned at the conferences, creative material will be produced such as a book, a CD, etc., which can be used as effective tools in society.

Activities in Support of Global Principles

In support of International Day of Peace and "Global Week of Interfaith Dialogue," IID has organized two national conferences during the report period:

1. Conference on "Common Values" on 21 September 2006 at IID headquarters, Tehran
2. Conference on "Responses of Religion to Violence" at IID headquarters on 21 September 2005 Tehran.

All these conferences were web cast globally via Global Family of Love and Peace Foundation Network. Synopsis: in attempting to promote the contribution of religions to the culture of peace, IID led people to understand the world's cultural and religious diversity. Through these conferences, IID created a space for people with different religious traditions to talk about peace and how they can contribute to world peace, which is a United Nations goal.

Initiatives Undertaken by IID in Support of Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

55/2. United Nations Millennium Declaration, Article: I. Values and Principles, No 6: Tolerance

United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/221

"Promotion of Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue: Understanding and Cooperation for Peace," which encouraged undertaking of initiatives to promote understanding, tolerance and respect for diversity of religion, belief, culture and language. In cooperation with the Evangelical Church of Germany, in consultative status with Economic and Social Council, and Church of England, IID held three joint seminars on the topic: "Building Communities through Dialogue." The first joint seminar between above mentioned organizations took place at Church of England, London, 17 October 2005 through 19 October, with a sub-theme of "Relations Between Religious Majorities and Minorities." The second seminar followed in Tehran, 19-21 January 2006, at IID headquarters, and the third seminar was held at the Evangelical Church in Germany, Berlin/Germany 21 May 2006 through May 24 2006 with a sub-theme of "Religions and Violence." The main achievements included

- Comparing and contrasting different models of interreligious dialogue in three countries and evaluating how such models impact at a local level with a view to developing models for developing and deepening interreligious dialogue
- Identifying factors that facilitate interreligious dialogue to see how they are neglected by participants in different contexts

- Analyzing how the practicalities of interreligious dialogue impact and challenge theoretical understandings and models of interreligious dialogue

3. Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice

(Special; 2004)

PART I. Introduction

i) The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action:

The Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ) is committed to fostering peace, cultivating justice, and creating a safer world. It was established in 2000 to work to improve the lives of those caught in the web of armed conflict and human rights abuses. The fundamental philosophy of the IPJ is that sustainable peace is possible only through the observance of human rights, the inclusion of civil society, and the incorporation of justice in peace building processes. In collaboration with local partners around the world, the IPJ works to build peace with justice. The IPJ offers workshops, dialogue processes, and provides venues for advancement of peacemaking techniques and understanding of roots and consequences of conflict. The IPJ participates in and learns from activities of the United Nations.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

a) IPJ delegations participated in United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) conferences from 2004-2007 at the United Nations Headquarters (New York, United States of America), presented a parallel event in 2007, and reported back on the conferences at celebrations of International Women's Day (San Diego, United States of America) (see Part II, ii, a)

1) **2004:** Representatives attended the 48th session of the CSW, "Women's Equal Participation in Conflict Prevention, Management, and Conflict Resolution and in Post Conflict Peacebuilding," 1-5 March; 2) **2005:** Representatives attended the 49th session of the CSW, "Review and Appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Outcome Document of the Twenty-Third Special Session of the General Assembly," 28 February to 4 March; 3) **2006:** Representatives attended the 50th session of the CSW, "Enhanced Participation of Women in Development," 27 February to 3 March; 4) **2007:** Representatives attended the 51st session of the CSW, "The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence Against the Girl Child," 26 February - 2 March, and co-presented with the United Nations Association of San Diego the parallel NGO session, "No Excuses: Defending Women's and Children's Rights in Times of Terror."

- b) The IPJ sent delegations to the annual United Nations Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization (DPI/NGO) conferences in 2004, 2005, 2007 at the United Nations Headquarters (New York, United States).

2004: Representatives attended the 57th DPI/NGO Conference, "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action," 8-10 September 2004; **2005:** Representatives attended the 58th DPI/NGO Conference, "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal," 7-9 September 2005. Representatives reported back on the conference on 21 September 2005 (San Diego, United States of America); **2007:** Representatives attended the 60th DPI/NGO Conference, "Climate Change: How it Impacts Us All," 5-7 September 2007. IPJ delegates gave a report back at the University of San Diego on 4 October 2007 (San Diego, United States).

- ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

a) In partnership with United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the IPJ convenes biennial Women PeaceMaker Conferences (San Diego, United States) and publishes extensive final reports: "Promoting Women's Equal Participation in Peace & Security Processes: Operationalizing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325," 18-20 November 2004; "Who's Making Policy? What Difference Does it Make?" 18-20 October 2006.

b) The IPJ Nepal Project has also collaborated with the United Nations in the institute's efforts to build the capacity of individuals and groups in Nepal to promote democracy, peace, and justice. Most recently, the IPJ convened a one-day participatory workshop, "Reconnecting, Rethinking and Mobilizing for Sustainable Peace: Where We Are, What We Need," in which a gender consultant for the United Nations in Nepal was a co-facilitator in a participatory workshop for Nepali women leaders in Kathmandu, 5 December 2007.

- iii) Other Activities Undertaken by the Organization:

a) An integral component of the IPJ mission is to educate for social and political change through public awareness and outreach. 1) Since 2005, the IPJ has partnered with the United Nations Association, a non-governmental organization in San Diego to convene annual events to report back on the CSW and commemorate International Women's Day (San Diego, United States): "Women Together Change the World for a Just Society," 8 March 2005; "Global Dispatches: Women Moving Forward - and to the Top," 8 March 2006; "Global Dispatches: Ending Violence and Discrimination Against the Girl Child," 8 March 2007. 2) To commemorate other United Nations Special Days, the IPJ organized the "United Nations International Day of Peace Celebration" on 21 September 2007 (San Diego, United States) and an event in honor of United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June 2004 (San Diego, United States).

b) The Joan B. Kroc Distinguished Lecture Series, a forum for high-level national and international leaders to address a local audience in San Diego, United States, has had representatives from the United Nations. Speakers have included: Noeleen Heyzer, former executive director of the United

Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), 17 November 2004; Mary Robinson, former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 31 March 2005; Lloyd Axworthy, contributor to the Ottawa Convention and the Protocol on Child Soldiers, 10 February 2005; Alma Viviana Perez, former secretary of the Mission of Colombia to the United Nations, 18 October 2006; and Lieutenant General Joseph Olorunbun Owonibi, former force commander of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, 23 October 2007.

iv) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals:

Without engaging directly in United Nations development projects, IPJ's programs reflect the vision and mutual efforts to achieve many of these global principles in the new millennium.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. A core strength of the IPJ's work is cross-cutting attention to gender as a level of analysis and action. Throughout the reporting period the annual Women PeaceMakers Program continued to recognize women locally involved in human rights and documented their peace building efforts that could have positive impacts on the millennium goals. Twenty women – from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Georgia (region of South Ossetia), Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe – have had their stories documented. As of June 2008, eleven of these stories would be available online, with others to be posted as completed. Two documentary films chronicling the peacemakers' stories have been completed – one of which would be shown in the United Nations during the 2008 CSW meetings with the support of UNIFEM – with three others still in production. Two of these documentary films are being translated and used in conflict areas like Nepal and Iraq, and post-conflict areas like Guatemala. The intent is to educate about women's rights and women's role in peacebuilding. The IPJ Nepal Project series "Women, Politics and Peace" brings together women leaders in diverse fields to enhance joint initiatives for peace with justice.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. In 2007, two IPJ programs focused on the environment and global climate change. Program Officers representing the IPJ's international youth program, WorldLink, and the Joan B. Kroc Distinguished Lecture Series, attended the 2007 United Nations DPI/NGO Conference, "Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All" (New York, United States), 5-7 September 2007, in preparation for major events in their respective programs. These events included WorldLink's Youth Town Meeting, "Untying Global Knots: Corruption, Global Warming, Media Bias and Poverty/Health" which was scheduled to host over 700 high school students from southern California, Mexico, and the Republic of Korea in January 2008 and lectures in the Distinguished Lecture Series on the theme of the intersection of the environment and human rights. The first of these lectures "The Dynamics of Human Rights and the Environment" was delivered by Kenneth Roth of Human Rights Watch, 20 September 2007.

4. Match International Centre

(Special; 1996)

PART I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization:

Match International Centre (MATCH) is a Canadian women's international organization guided by a feminist vision of sustainable development which recognizes the diverse realities of women and respects their efforts for self-determination.

To fulfill its mission, MATCH works in partnership with groups in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and South America towards the empowerment of women and the practical enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms through civil, political, economic, social and cultural justice. MATCH International Centre supports projects that are identified, designed and implemented by women in their local communities that contribute to their social, economic and political advancement and to their personal security, health and well being.

MATCH also undertakes public education in Canada on human development and women's issues; and works to build and strengthen the women's movement in Canada and around the world.

PART II. Contribution of Match International Centre to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

- The forty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held on 1-12 March 2004 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The MATCH International Centre Executive Director and a board member attended and lobbied for women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building. MATCH participants attended parallel meetings and meetings and workshops.
- The forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held on from 28 February to 11 March 2005 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The MATCH International Executive Director attended and participated in the appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and lobbied for strong recommendations regarding future implementation. MATCH International delegates attended side meetings and helped organize meetings of the Canadian NGO Community in attendance.
- The fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held on 27 February - 10 March 2006 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. MATCH Executive Director and Program Officer for Africa and a Board Member attended and helped work towards recommendations to achieve equal participation of women and men in decision-making

processes at all levels. MATCH delegates helped organize meetings of other Canadian NGO's in attendance and contributed to several committees set up to lobby for strong language in outcome documents.

- The fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of women (CSW) held on 26 February-9 March 2007 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. MATCH Board member attended and lobbied for good resolutions regarding the girl child.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters:

MATCH International regularly disseminates information emanating from United Nations agencies, particularly from United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), to MATCH supporters and donors. MATCH International actively participates in campaigns organized by UNIFEM.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by MATCH International in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals:

Match International programming is entirely focused on the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. MATCH funds 22 projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women. These projects work on enhancing women's role in development, the eradication of poverty and of violence against women and on emerging problems such as HIV/AIDS amongst women. Activities include: poverty alleviation through education, literacy, occupational training and revolving loan funds; health enhancement through the provision of services geared to reducing the incidence of HIV AIDS and to improving maternal health and reducing child mortality; reduction of violence against women through public education and provision of services and shelter; women's empowerment through gender sensitization and training in leadership and advocacy skills.

MATCH International also conducts public education in Canada regarding women and development issues and women's human rights and is an active member of the women's movement locally and globally.

iv) Activities in support of Global Principles:

MATCH International observes International Women's Day each year on 7 March as well as the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign in November/December of each year. MATCH networks and website is used to enhance participation in these important events and campaigns.

The fifty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held on 26 February-9 March 2007 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. MATCH Board member attended and lobbied for good resolutions regarding the girl child.

If your organization has not participated as fully as might be expected in the work of the Economic and Social Council:

MATCH International has participated actively in the work of the Economic and Social Council to the extent that our budgets allow. We would do more with increased budgets but MATCH's first priority is providing practical support to women in the Global South to carry out work that they themselves identify as necessary. In the end MATCH's support of women's work advances goals of the Economic and Social Council.

5. NGO Health Committee

(Special; 2004)

Part I. Introduction: Aims and Purposes

The purpose of the NGO Health Committee is to promote worldwide cooperation on issues of health in keeping with United Nations principles and concerns.

- a. Provide a forum for the exchange of information on global health concerns, policies, services and research
 - b. Facilitate network building with all sectors at all levels regarding health
 - c. Collaborate with United Nations departments, bodies, organizations and agencies in order to promote improved health and well-being of all people
 - d. Convene meetings for the purpose of education and the exchange of views on issues concerned with health.
- ii. Clarification of Terminology in By-laws

The organization's aims and purposes remain the same. However, since "Committee" was a word in our title, the reading and implementation of the by-laws became confusing when "the Committee" was indicated to mean the Executive Committee. Internally, we adopted the label of Executive Board for "Executive Committee". Externally, it is also shown on our application blank.

Part II Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations

I a. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field.

By 8 December 2003 we were invited by the deputy Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) at the United Nations to a first meeting of selected NGOs to discuss program areas of WHO-NGO mutual interest. The grouping became identified as the New York Network for WHO. The goal was to plan a series of events to be held in 2004. Meetings were held on 16 January, 13 May, 22 June, and 23 September of 2004 at which our chairperson participated with executive officers of the

American Association of Retired Persons, NGO Committee on Ageing, Global Alliance for Women's Health, NGO Committee on Mental Health, and World Information Transfer. The Deputy Director retired by the end of 2004. Then we were developing a prospective program on Patient-Centred Healthcare for 2006. Without a WHO deputy director the Network remains in our minds to be resumed.

I b. Initiatives in Support of Millennium Development Goals

Most of our programs bear on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Goal 4, Reduce child mortality; Goal 5, Improve maternal health; Goal 6, Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, as follows;

"Issues in Effective Medical Management of HIV/AIDS", cosponsored with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative relationship with the United Nations (CONGO)/NGO Committee on HIV/AIDS with presentations from a chair of Infectious Diseases, an academic Nurse experienced about the afflicted and a director of grants about supported programs abroad. United Nations headquarters, New York, 31 October 2007.

"What Are Missionaries Doing about Health?" in Africa, Asia and Latin America, presentation by the Executive Secretary/physician of the Health and Welfare of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church - World Council of Churches. United Nations headquarters, New York, 14 June 2007.

"Patient Centred Healthcare: Aligning Healthcare Systems with Patients' Needs" in collaboration with the International Alliance of Patients' Organizations our first all-day international event. United Nations headquarters, New York, 30 March 2007.

"Childbirth and Early Parenting Experiences of Some Physically Immobile Mothers", in partnership with United Nations Focal Point on the Family of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as a parallel event at the 51st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women 26 February- 9 March 2007. A presentation by a doctoral candidate in Human Development reported on this, her dissertation research in progress. United Nations headquarters, New York, 27 February 2007.

"Disability and the Family: Focus on Children and Youth" in partnership with CONGO/NGO Committee on the Family and United Nations Focal Point on The Family (Department of Economic and Social Affairs) with presentations by a rehabilitation psychologist on brain injured youth and a clinical psychologist on medically impaired school children. United Nations headquarters, New York. 25 January 2007.

"Gender Specific Medicine" in partnership with Global Alliance for Women's Health – as a side event at the 50th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, (27 February-10 March 2007). The physician who founded this new medical specialty reported about it. United Nations Church Center, New York. 28 February 2006.

"Interdisciplinary Thoughts on Multicultural Factors in Pain Management" a panel of Nurse Practitioner, Neuro-psychologist and Neurologist who practice as a team reported. United Nations headquarters, New York, 2 February 2006.

"Maternal Morbidity and Mortality: Methods for Reducing Occurrences" presented by an Obstetrician/Gynecologist - Chair of Maternal/Fetal Medicine. Report was transcribed and distributed at the 49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (28 February- 11 March 2005) and DPI/NGO Conferences and at our own International Conference on Patient-Centred Healthcare. United Nations headquarters, New York, 3 November 2005.

"Forging Links and Taking Action: Millennium Development Goals and the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing" interactive workshop of the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference in collaboration with the American Association of Retired Persons, American Psychological Association, International Council of Psychologists and International Federation on Ageing and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Our presenter spoke on "Best Practices in Reducing Stigma and Disparities in Health Care of Older Persons" United Nations headquarters, New York, 10 September 2004.

"When the 'Baby Blues' Strike" in partnership with Armenian International Women's Association, International Confederation of Midwives, National Council of Women of the United States as a side event at the 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 2004). The co-founder of a New York state-wide resource center for post-partum depression reported on her Long Island facility. United Nations headquarters, New York, 3 March 2004.

ii) **Activities in Support of Global Principles**

World Health Day **"Selected Challenges to the Brain: Not for Seniors Only"** presentations by a neuropsychologist, an epidemiologist/statistician and a psychiatrist. United Nations headquarters, New York, 6 April 2006.

World Health Day **"The MAAMA Kit Initiative: Impact on Maternal and Infant Health"** presented by representatives of the Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and The Links, Inc. who reported on a WHO Project providing young expectant mothers in Uganda and Mozambique with sterile necessities for birth and care of the newborn. This event addressed MDGs #4, 5, 6 and 8 (develop a global partnership for development). United Nations headquarters, New York, 7 April 2005.

International Day of the Family **"Family and Family Health"** in partnership with the United Nations Focal Point on the Family (Department of Economic and Social Affairs). A psychologist reported on her research on fathering using four Latin American immigrant groups and a hospital social worker reported on his work with high school students. United Nations headquarters, New York, 9 June 2005.

International Day of Persons with Disabilities **"Stigma and Disparities in Health Care: Older People"** in cooperation with Global Action on Ageing. Two of our board members gave presentations which were then discussed by the Chair of the NGO Committee on Ageing. United Nations headquarters, New York, 9 December 2004.

International Year of Freshwater “Access to Clean Water in Rural Honduras: Impact on Health of the Community” Physician board member gave a vivid account of his experience with the Honduras Ministry of Health providing access to clean water and sanitation, addressing MDG #4, 5, 6 and 7 (ensure environmental sustainability). United Nations headquarters, New York, May 2004.

Concluding Statement about Our Participation with Economic and Social Council

It is our goal to capture every opportunity to work with Economic and Social Council. Communications have improved but we probably missed many opportunities. The NGO Health Committee membership is totally volunteer, and it has operated with minimal funds. This NGO is constantly attempting to increase membership and effectiveness. We consider it an honor to be an Economic and Social Council NGO and would welcome an even closer relationship.